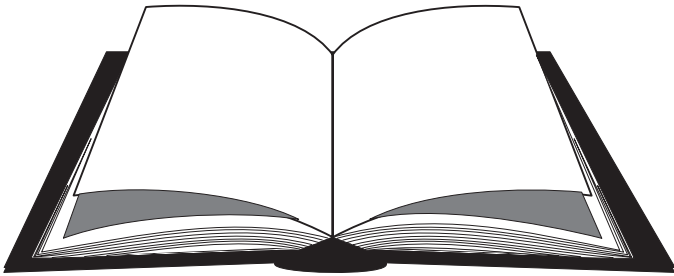
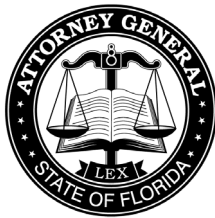


# Public Records



## A Guide For Law Enforcement Agencies



Office of the  
Attorney General

2025 Edition



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**A MESSAGE FROM  
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL  
JOHN GUARD**

Law enforcement agencies face many challenges in carrying out their important responsibilities to investigate crimes and to secure the arrest and prosecution of those responsible. In addition, criminal justice agencies have unique issues that arise under the Florida Public Records Act. The Public Records Guide for Law Enforcement Agencies is designed to address these special concerns.

We are pleased, therefore, to present the 2025 edition of the Guide. This publication incorporates legislative changes through the 2024 legislative session and key court decisions and Attorney General Legal Opinions affecting the Public Records Act and law enforcement agencies. As in the past, the Guide is intended to be used in conjunction with the law enforcement agency's legal counsel, whose advice should be sought on specific issues facing the agency.

A more comprehensive analysis of the open government laws is contained in the Government in the Sunshine Manual. The Manual is also available at the open government site at [MyFloridaLegal.com](http://MyFloridaLegal.com).

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>A. SCOPE OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1. Statutory definition .....	1
2. Drafts .....	1
3. Electronic records .....	2
a. Electronic databases and files .....	2
b. E-Mail .....	2
c. Social media postings.....	3
d. Text messages.....	3
4. Records made or received in connection with official business.....	4
<b>B. AGENCIES SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>C. APPLICATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT TO SPECIFIC RECORDS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1. Arrest and crime reports and the exemption for active criminal investigative and intelligence information .....	5
2. Autopsy records.....	15
3. “Baker Act” reports prepared by law enforcement officers .....	16
4. Bank account, debit and credit card numbers ..	16
5. Bids.....	17
6. Body camera recordings .....	17
7. Confessions.....	17
8. Confidential informants.....	18
9. Crime victim information .....	18
10. Criminal history information .....	25
11. Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) .....	27

---

<b>12. Emergency records .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>13. Fingerprint and genetic genealogy records ..</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>14. Forensic behavioral mental health evaluations.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>15. Geolocation information .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>16. Juvenile offender records.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>17. Litigation records .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>18. Medical and patient records .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>19. Motor vehicle records .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>20. Pawnbroker records .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>21. Personnel records .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>a. Annuity or custodial account activities..</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>b. Applications for employment,     references, and resumes.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>c. Complaints .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>d. Deferred compensation.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>e. Direct deposit.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>f. Drug test results .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>g. Employee assistance program .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>h. Evaluations of employee performance ...</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>i. Examination questions and answer     sheets.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>j. Home addresses, telephone numbers,     photographs and dates of birth of law     enforcement personnel.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>k. Medical information .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>l. Payroll deduction records .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>m. Retiree lists .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>n. Salary records.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>o. Travel records .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>p. Undercover personnel .....</b>	<b>50</b>

---

22. Polygraph records .....	50
23. Prison and inmate records .....	50
24. Security records and building plans.....	51
25. Social security numbers .....	53
26. Surveillance techniques, procedures or personnel .....	53
27. Telephone records .....	53
<b>D. PROVIDING PUBLIC RECORDS .....</b>	<b>53</b>
1. Validity of agency conditions on access.....	53
2. Individuals authorized to access public records .....	55
3. Purpose of request.....	55
4. Role of the records custodian .....	55
5. Requests for copies .....	56
6. Status of records maintained by more than one agency .....	56
7. "Overbroad" public records requests .....	57
8. Written request or form requirements .....	57
9. Identification of requester .....	58
10. Creation of new records and reformatting records .....	58
11. Remote access .....	60
12. Records available in more than one medium .....	60
13. Amount of time allowed for response.....	60
14. Confidentiality agreements .....	62
15. Redaction of confidential or exempt information .....	63
16. Privacy rights.....	64
<b>E. FEES.....</b>	<b>64</b>
1. Fees for inspection of public records .....	64

---

2. Fees for copies of public records .....	65
3. Special service charge .....	66
4. Requests for information regarding costs to obtain public records .....	69
5. Indigent requesters .....	69
6. Development, travel, or overhead costs ....	69
7. Agency records held by private companies .....	70
8. Sales tax .....	70
9. Confidential records .....	70
10. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles crash reports .....	71
<b>F. REMEDIES AND PENALTIES .....</b>	<b>71</b>
1. Voluntary mediation program .....	71
2. Civil action .....	71
3. Criminal penalties .....	72
<b>G. MAINTENANCE, STORAGE AND RETENTION REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>72</b>
1. Maintenance and storage of records .....	72
2. Delivery of records to successor .....	72
3. Retention and disposal of records .....	73
<b>ADDITIONAL RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>ENDNOTES .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>INDEX .....</b>	<b>113</b>



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## **A. SCOPE OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT**

### **1. Statutory definition**

Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines “public records” to include:

all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business which are used to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge.<sup>1</sup> All such materials, regardless of whether they are in final form, are open for public inspection and copying unless the Legislature has exempted them from disclosure.<sup>2</sup> The records must also be retained in accordance with the applicable retention schedule adopted by the Department of State.

The term “public record” is not limited to traditional written documents. As the statutory definition states, “tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission” can all constitute public records.<sup>3</sup>

### **2. Drafts**

Draft documents are not exempted from the Public Records Act simply because they are in draft form. If the purpose of record prepared in connection with the official business of a public agency is to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge, it is a public record, regardless of whether it is in final form or the ultimate product of an agency.<sup>4</sup>

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Accordingly, any agency record, if circulated for review, comment or information, is a public record regardless of whether it is an official expression of policy or marked “preliminary” or “working draft” or similar label. Examples of such materials include interoffice memoranda and working drafts of reports which have been furnished to a supervisor for review or approval.<sup>5</sup>

It follows then that such records are subject to disclosure and retention requirements unless the Legislature has specifically exempted the records from disclosure.<sup>6</sup>

### **3. *Electronic records***

#### **a. *Electronic databases and files***

Information stored in a public agency’s computer “is as much a public record as a written page in a book or a tabulation in a file stored in a filing cabinet . . . .”<sup>7</sup>

Thus, information such as electronic calendars, databases, and word processing files stored in agency computers, can all constitute public records because records made or received in the course of official business and intended to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge of some type, fall within the scope of Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>8</sup>

Accordingly, electronic public records are governed by the same rule as written documents and other public records—the records are subject to public inspection unless a statutory exemption exists which removes the records from disclosure.<sup>9</sup>

#### **b. *E-Mail***

E-mail messages made or received by agency officers and employees in connection with official business are public records and subject to disclosure in the absence of an exemption.<sup>10</sup>

Like other public records, e-mail messages are subject to the statutory restrictions on destruction of public records.<sup>11</sup>

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**c. Social media postings**

The Attorney General’s Office has stated that the placement of material on a city’s Facebook page presumably would be in connection with the transaction of official business and thus subject to Ch. 119, F.S., although in any given instance, the determination would have to be made based upon the definition of “public record” contained in s. 119.011(12), F.S.<sup>12</sup> To the extent that the information on the city’s Facebook page constitutes a public record, the city is under an obligation to follow the public records retention schedules established in accordance with s. 257.36(6), F.S.<sup>13</sup>

**d. Text messages**

A public official or employee’s use of a private cell phone to conduct public business via text messaging can create a public record.<sup>14</sup> In order to comply with the Public Records Act, “the governmental entity must proceed as it relates to text messaging no differently than it would when responding to a request for written documents and other public records in the entity’s possession—such as emails—by reviewing each record, determining if some or all are exempted from production, and disclosing the unprotected records to the requester.”<sup>15</sup> And see the discussion on page 56 regarding the agency’s responsibility to locate text messages that have been requested from the governmental entity, including those located on private accounts or devices.

The retention periods for text messages and other electronic messages or communications “are determined by the content, nature, and purpose of the record, and are set based on their legal, fiscal, administrative and historical values, regardless of the format in which they reside or the method by which they are transmitted.”<sup>16</sup>

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#### **4. *Records made or received in connection with official business***

In evaluating whether a record is made or received in connection with the official business of an agency, “the determining factor is the nature of the record, not its physical location.” Thus, the Florida Supreme Court found that personal e-mails between government employees on government-owned computers which were not made or received in the course of official business did not constitute public records.<sup>17</sup>

Similarly, the mere fact that an e-mail is sent from a private e-mail account using a personal computer is not the determining factor as to whether it is a public record; it is whether the e-mail was prepared in connection with official agency business and intended to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge of some kind.

However, in concluding that the location of e-mails on a government computer does not control the application of Public Records Act, the Court also cautioned that the case before it did not involve e-mails “that may have been isolated by a government employee whose job required him or her to locate employee misuse of government computers.”<sup>18</sup> And, a public official or employee’s use of a private cell phone to conduct public business via text messaging can create a public record subject to disclosure.<sup>19</sup>

#### **B. AGENCIES SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT**

Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines “agency” to include:

any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including . . . any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.

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The term “agency” as used in Ch. 119, F.S., is not limited to governmental entities. A private entity “acting on behalf of any public agency” is also subject to the Public Records Act. The Florida Supreme Court has stated that this broad definition of “agency” ensures that a public agency cannot avoid disclosure by contractually delegating to a private entity that which would otherwise be an agency responsibility.<sup>20</sup>

For example, a private corporation that operates and maintains a county jail pursuant to a contract with the county is “acting on behalf of” the county and must make available its records for the jail in accordance with Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>21</sup>

## **C. APPLICATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT TO SPECIFIC RECORDS**

### **1. *Arrest and crime reports and the exemption for active criminal investigative and intelligence information***

Arrest and crime reports are generally considered to be open to public inspection.<sup>22</sup> However, exemptions for active criminal investigative and intelligence information, confessions, juvenile offender records and victim information may apply to crime reports and other law enforcement records.

#### **a. Purpose and scope of exemption**

Section 119.071(2)(c)1., F.S., exempts active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information from public inspection. To be exempt, the information must be both “active” and constitute either “criminal investigative” or “criminal intelligence” information.<sup>23</sup>

Thus, if a crime report contains active criminal investigative information, the criminal investigative information may be excised from the report.<sup>24</sup>

Criminal investigative information” is defined as information

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relating to “an identifiable person or group of persons compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting a criminal investigation of a specific act or omission, including, but not limited to, information derived from laboratory tests, reports of investigators or informants, or any type of surveillance.”<sup>25</sup> Similarly, an autopsy report may constitute criminal investigative information.<sup>26</sup>

“Criminal intelligence information” means information concerning “an identifiable person or group of persons collected by a criminal justice agency in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity.”<sup>27</sup>

The active criminal investigative and intelligence exemption is limited in scope; its purpose is to prevent premature disclosure of information when such disclosure could impede an ongoing investigation or allow a suspect to avoid apprehension or escape detection.<sup>28</sup>

Moreover, the active criminal investigative and intelligence information exemption does not prohibit the disclosure of the information by the criminal justice agency; the information is only exempt from and not subject to the mandatory inspection requirements in s. 119.07(1), F.S., which would otherwise apply. As the court stated in *Williams v. City of Minneola*, “there are many situations in which investigators have reasons for displaying information which they have the option not to display.”<sup>29</sup>

The fact that a crime or incident report may contain some active criminal investigative or intelligence information does not mean that the entire report is exempt. Section 119.07(1)(d), F.S., requires the custodian of the document to redact only that portion of the record for which an exemption is asserted and to disclose the remainder of the record.<sup>30</sup>

**b. Information that is NOT criminal investigative or intelligence information and must be disclosed unless some other exemption applies**

Section 119.011(3)(c), F.S., states that the following information

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is *not* criminal investigative or criminal intelligence information:

1. The time, date, location and nature of a reported crime;
2. The name, sex, age, and address of a person arrested (but see the discussion on pages 30-31 relating to certain juvenile records) or the name, sex, age and address of the victim of a crime, except as provided in s. 119.071(2)(h) or (o), F.S. Section 119.071(2)(h), F.S., provides confidentiality for information revealing the identity of the victim of a sexual offense, child abuse, or a child victim of human trafficking. Section 119.071(2)(o), F.S. provides that the address of a victim of an incident of mass violence is exempt. For more information on these exemptions, please refer to the discussion on pages 21-22 (child abuse and sexual offense victims) and pages 24-25 (homicide victims). For information on the constitutional amendment known as Marsy's Law, providing disclosure protections for crime victims, please see the discussion on page 19.
3. The time, date and location of the incident and of the arrest;
4. The crime charged;
5. Documents given or required to be given to the person arrested, except as provided in s. 119.071(2)(h), F.S. or s. 119.071(2)(m), F.S., unless the court finds that release of the information prior to trial would be defamatory to the good name of a victim or witness or jeopardize the safety of such victim or witness; and would impair the ability of the state attorney to locate or prosecute a codefendant;
6. Information and indictments except as provided in s. 905.26, F.S. [prohibiting disclosure of finding of indictment against a person not in custody, under recognizance or under arrest].

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Accordingly, since the above information does not fall within the definition of criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, it is subject to disclosure unless some other exemption applies. For example, the “time, date, and location of the incident and of the arrest” cannot be withheld from disclosure since such information is expressly excluded from the exemption.<sup>31</sup>

Similarly, as stated above, records which have been given or are required to be given to the person arrested cannot be withheld from public inspection as criminal investigative or intelligence information.<sup>32</sup> In other words, once the material has been made available to the defendant as part of the discovery process in a criminal proceeding, the material is ordinarily no longer considered to be exempt criminal investigative or criminal intelligence information.<sup>33</sup>

For example, in *Satz v. Blankenship*,<sup>34</sup> the court ruled that a newspaper reporter was entitled to access tape recordings concerning a defendant in a criminal prosecution where the recordings had been disclosed to the defendant. The court concluded that a reading of the statute reflected the Legislature’s belief that once the information was released to the defendant, there was no longer any need to exclude the information from the public. Thus, the tape recordings were no longer “criminal investigative information” that could be withheld from public inspection.<sup>35</sup>

The only circumstances where criminal intelligence or investigative information can retain that status even though it has been made available to the defendant are:

- 1) If the information would reveal the identity of a victim of a sexual offense, child abuse, or certain human trafficking crimes pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(h), F.S.; or reveal the identity of a witness to a murder for two years after the date on which the murder is observed by the witness pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(m), F.S.; or the address of a victim of an incident of mass violence as provided in s. 119.071(2)(o), F.S., or



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- 2) If a court order has been issued finding that release of the information prior to trial would:
    - a) be defamatory to the good name of a victim or witness or jeopardize the safety of a victim or witness; and
    - b) impair the ability of a state attorney to locate or prosecute a codefendant.

In all other cases, material which has been made available to the defendant cannot be deemed criminal investigative or intelligence information and must be open to inspection unless some other exemption applies (*e.g.*, s. 119.071[2][e], F.S., exempting all information “revealing the substance of a confession” by a person arrested until there is a final disposition in the case); or the court orders closure of the material in accordance with its constitutional authority to take such measures as are necessary to obtain orderly proceedings and a fair trial or to protect constitutional privacy rights of third parties.<sup>36</sup>

Section 119.07(8), F.S., states that the public access rights set forth in s. 119.07, F.S., “are not intended to expand or limit the provisions of Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, regarding the right and extent of discovery by the state or by a defendant in a criminal prosecution or in collateral post-conviction proceedings.” Thus, a criminal defendant’s public records request for nonexempt law enforcement records relating to the defendant’s pending prosecution constitutes an election to participate in discovery and triggers a reciprocal discovery obligation.<sup>37</sup>

**c. Active versus inactive criminal investigative and intelligence information**

**(1) Active criminal investigative information**

Criminal investigative information is considered active (and, therefore, exempt from disclosure pursuant to s. 119.071[2][c], F.S.) “as long as it is related to an ongoing investigation which is continuing with a

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reasonable, good faith anticipation of securing an arrest or prosecution in the foreseeable future.”<sup>38</sup> Information in cases barred from prosecution by a statute of limitation is not active.<sup>39</sup>

The definition of “active” requires “a showing in each particular case that an arrest or prosecution is reasonably anticipated in the foreseeable future.”<sup>40</sup> However, the Legislature did not intend that confidentiality be limited to investigations where the outcome and an arrest or prosecution was a certainty or even a probability.<sup>41</sup>

There is no fixed time limit for naming suspects or making arrests other than the applicable statute of limitations.<sup>42</sup> The fact that investigators might not yet have decided upon a suspect does not necessarily imply that the investigation is inactive.<sup>43</sup>

Thus, an investigation will be deemed to be “active,” even though there is no immediate anticipation of an arrest, so long as the investigation is proceeding in good faith and the state attorney or grand jury will reach a determination in the foreseeable future.<sup>44</sup> Accordingly, a police department’s criminal investigation into a shooting incident involving its officers continued to be “active” even though pursuant to department policy, all police shooting cases were sent to the state attorney’s office for review by the grand jury and the department did not know if there would be an arrest in this particular case.<sup>45</sup>

Additionally, a circuit court held that a criminal investigative file involving an alleged 1988 sexual battery which had been inactive for three years, due in part to the death of the victim from unrelated causes, could be “reactivated” and removed from public view in 1992 when new developments prompted the police to reopen the case.<sup>46</sup> The court found that it was irrelevant that the 1988 file could have been inspected prior to the current investigation; the important considerations were that the file apparently had not been viewed by the public during its “inactive” status and the file was now part of an active criminal investigation and therefore exempt from disclosure as active criminal investigative information.<sup>47</sup>

In another case, however, the appellate court upheld a court

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order unsealing an arrest warrant affidavit upon a showing of good cause by the subject of the affidavit.<sup>48</sup> The affidavit had been quashed and no formal charges were filed against the subject. The court held that the affidavit did not constitute active criminal investigative information because there was no reasonable, good faith anticipation that the subject would be arrested or prosecuted in the near future. In addition, most of the information was already available to the subject through grand jury transcripts, the subject's perjury trial, or by discovery.

## **(2) Active criminal intelligence information**

In order to constitute exempt "active" criminal intelligence information, the information must "be of the type that will lead to the 'detection of *ongoing or reasonably anticipated criminal activities*.'"<sup>49</sup>

Thus a court ruled that that records generated in connection with a criminal investigation conducted 13 years earlier did not constitute "active" criminal intelligence information. The court noted that the exemption "is not intended to prevent disclosure of criminal files forever on the mere possibility that other potential criminal defendants may learn something from the files."<sup>50</sup>

## **(3) Pending prosecutions or appeals**

Criminal intelligence and investigative information is also considered to be "active" while such information is directly related to pending prosecutions or direct appeals.<sup>51</sup>

Once the conviction and sentence have become final, criminal investigative information can no longer be considered to be "active."<sup>52</sup>

Moreover, the determination as to whether investigatory records related to pending prosecutions or appeals are "active" is relevant *only* to those records which constitute criminal intelligence or investigative information. In other words, if records are excluded from the definition of criminal intelligence or investigative information, as in the case of records given or required to

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be given to the defendant under s. 119.011(3)(c)5., F.S., it is immaterial whether the investigation is active or inactive.<sup>53</sup>

**d. Disclosure of active criminal investigative information**

**(1) Disclosure to the public**

It has been held that the criminal investigative exemption does not apply if the information has already been made public.<sup>54</sup> As stated by one court, once the state has gone public with information which could have been previously protected from disclosure under Public Records Act exemptions, no further purpose is served by preventing full access to the desired information.<sup>55</sup>

However, the voluntary disclosure of a non-public record does not automatically waive the exempt status of other documents.<sup>56</sup> For example, release of the autopsy report and the medical examiner's public comments about the report did not mean that other records in the possession of the medical examiner relating to an active criminal investigation into the death were public; "[i]t is not unusual for law enforcement and criminal investigatory agencies to selectively release information relating to an ongoing criminal investigation in an effort to enlist public participation in solving a crime."<sup>57</sup>

**(2) Disclosure to another criminal justice agency**

Exempt active criminal investigative information may be shared with another criminal justice agency and retain its protected status; in "determining whether or not to compel disclosure of active criminal investigative or intelligence information, the primary focus must be on the statutory classification of the information sought rather than upon in whose hands the information rests." Thus, a court held that exempt records of the West Palm Beach police department's active criminal investigation concerning a shooting incident involving a police officer from Riviera Beach could be furnished to the Riviera Beach police department for use in a simultaneous administrative

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internal affairs investigation of the officer without losing their exempt status.<sup>58</sup>

Additionally, a police department may enter into a contract with a private company that compiles raw police data and then provides informational reports to law enforcement. The release of the exempt information to the corporation for this purpose would not cause such records to lose their exempt status.<sup>59</sup>

However, while the courts have recognized that active criminal investigative information may be forwarded from one criminal justice agency to another without jeopardizing its exempt status, “[t]here is no statutory exemption from disclosure of an ‘ongoing federal prosecution.’”<sup>60</sup>

The exemption for active criminal intelligence and investigative information does not exempt another agency’s records (such as a budget for example) from disclosure simply because they are transferred to a law enforcement agency.<sup>61</sup> Similarly, a record created by a school district before a criminal investigation began into a school shooting did not constitute “criminal investigative information” within the meaning of s. 119.011(3)(b) because it was not compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting a criminal investigation.<sup>62</sup>

Accordingly, public records maintained and compiled by the Office of the Capital Collateral Representative cannot be transformed into active criminal investigative information by merely transferring the records to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.<sup>63</sup>

And, otherwise disclosable public records of a housing authority are not removed from public scrutiny merely because records have been subpoenaed by and transferred to the state attorney’s office.<sup>64</sup>

The Attorney General’s Office also stated that while an individual would be prohibited from obtaining records from the internal investigation file pursuant to s. 112.533(2), F.S., while the investigation is active, public records such as overtime

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slips created prior to the investigation and maintained in the law enforcement officer's personnel file would not become confidential simply because copies of such records are being used in the investigation.<sup>65</sup>

However, the exemption for active criminal investigative information may not be subverted by making a public records request for all public records gathered by a law enforcement agency in the course of an ongoing investigation; to permit such requests would negate the purpose of the exemption.<sup>66</sup>

In addition, s. 119.071(2)(c)2.a., F.S., states that a request made by a law enforcement agency to inspect or copy a public record that is in the custody of another agency and the custodian's response to the request, and any information that would identify whether a law enforcement agency has requested or received that public record are exempt from disclosure requirements, during the period in which the information constitutes active criminal investigative or intelligence information. Pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(c)2.b., F.S., the law enforcement agency that made the request must give notice to the custodial agency when the criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information is no longer active, so that the request made by the law enforcement agency, the custodian's response to the request and information that would identify whether the law enforcement agency had requested or received that public record are available to the public.

Thus, while agency records are not exempt merely because they have been submitted to FDLE, s. 119.071(2)(c)2.a., F.S., exempts FDLE's request to inspect or copy records, as well as the agency's response, or any information that would identify the public record that was requested by FDLE or provided by the agency during the period in which the information constitutes criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information that is active.<sup>67</sup> Although a request may be made for the agency's records, such a request may not be phrased, or responded to, in terms of a request for the specific documents asked for and received by FDLE during the course of any active criminal investigation.<sup>68</sup>

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**e. Criminal investigative or intelligence information received from other states or the federal government**

Pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(b), F.S., criminal intelligence or investigative information received by a Florida criminal justice agency from a non-Florida criminal justice agency on a confidential or similarly restricted basis is exempt from disclosure.<sup>69</sup>

**f. Criminal investigative or intelligence information received prior to January 25, 1979**

Criminal intelligence or investigative information obtained by a criminal justice agency prior to January 25, 1979, is exempt from disclosure.<sup>70</sup>

**2. Autopsy records**

**a. Autopsy reports**

Autopsy reports made by a district medical examiner pursuant to Ch. 406, F.S., are public records and are open to the public for inspection in the absence of an exemption.<sup>71</sup>

Although autopsy reports are subject to Ch. 119, F.S., “[d]ocuments or records made confidential by statute do not lose such status upon receipt by the medical examiner.”<sup>72</sup>

In addition, statutory exemptions from disclosure, such as the exemption for active criminal investigative information, may apply to an autopsy report.<sup>73</sup> Similarly, an autopsy report of a minor whose death was related to an act of domestic violence or a person whose manner of death was suicide held by a medical examiner is confidential and exempt.<sup>74</sup>

**b. Autopsy photographs and recordings**

Section 406.135(2), F.S., provides that a photograph or video or audio recording of an autopsy held by a medical examiner is confidential and may not be released except as provided by court

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order or as otherwise authorized in the exemption.<sup>75</sup>

### **3. “Baker Act” reports prepared by law enforcement officers**

Part I, Ch. 394, F.S., is the “Baker Act,” Florida’s mental health act. The Baker Act provides for the voluntary or involuntary examination and treatment of mentally ill persons. Pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(a)2., F.S., a law enforcement officer may take a person who appears to meet the statutory criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver that person, or have that person delivered, to the nearest receiving facility for examination.

Section 394.463(2)(a)2., F.S., requires the officer to “execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient’s clinical record.” A patient’s clinical record is confidential. Thus, the report prepared by the officer pursuant to this statute is part of the patient’s clinical record and is confidential.<sup>76</sup>

However, in an advisory opinion issued in 1993, the Attorney General’s Office advised that a separate written incident or event report prepared after a specific crime has been committed which contains information given during the initial reporting of the crime, is filed with the law enforcement agency as a record of that event, and is not made a part of the patient’s clinical record, is not confidential pursuant to Ch. 394, F.S. The opinion noted that the incident report in question was not the confidential law enforcement report required by s. 394.463(2)(a)2., but was a separate written incident or event report prepared by a deputy sheriff for filing with the sheriff’s office as an independent record of the deputy’s actions.<sup>77</sup>

### **4. Bank account, debit and credit card numbers**

Bank account numbers, and debit, charge, and credit card numbers held by an agency are exempt from public disclosure.<sup>78</sup>



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## **5. Bids**

Section 119.071(1)(b), F.S., provides an exemption for “sealed bids, proposals, or replies received by an agency pursuant to a competitive solicitation” until such time as the agency provides notice of an intended decision or until 30 days after opening, whichever is earlier.

## **6. Body camera recordings**

A law enforcement body camera recording is confidential and exempt from public disclosure when taken inside a private residence, inside a health care, mental health care or social services facility, or in a place that a reasonable person would expect to be private.<sup>79</sup>

A law enforcement agency may disclose the recording in furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities or to another governmental agency in furtherance of that agency’s duties and responsibilities.<sup>80</sup> The exemption applies retroactively.<sup>81</sup>

Section 119.071(2)(l), F.S., states that the recording must be disclosed to certain individuals as set forth in the statute.<sup>82</sup> However, the exemption does not supersede other public records exemptions; those portions of a recording which are protected from disclosure by another public records exemption shall continue to be exempt or confidential.

A law enforcement agency must retain a body camera recording for at least 90 days.<sup>83</sup>

## **7. Confessions**

Section 119.071(2)(e), F.S., exempts from disclosure any information revealing the substance of a confession by a person arrested until such time as the case is finally determined by adjudication, dismissal, or other final disposition.

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## **8. Confidential informants**

Section 119.071(2)(f), F.S., exempts information disclosing the identity of confidential informants or sources. This exemption applies regardless of whether the informants or sources are still active or may have, through other sources, been identified as such.<sup>84</sup>

However, a court held that a police department should not have refused to release an entire police report on the ground that the report contained some information identifying a confidential informant. According to the court, “[w]ithout much difficulty the name of the informant, [and] the sex of the informant (which might assist in determining the identity) . . . can be taken out of the report and the remainder turned over to [the newspaper].”<sup>85</sup>

Similarly, a court ruled that information regarding payments to a confidential informant (who had been previously identified as a confidential informant during a criminal trial) is subject to disclosure as long as the records are sufficiently redacted to conceal the specific cases on which the informant worked.<sup>86</sup> The court acknowledged that the Public Records Act may not be used in such a way as to obtain information that the Legislature has declared must be exempt from disclosure, but said that “this is not a situation where someone has alleged that they know or suspect the identity of a confidential informant and the production of records involving that informant would confirm the person’s information or suspicion.”<sup>87</sup>

Section 943.082(6), F.S., provides confidentiality for the identity of the reporting party received through the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool acquired by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. For more information about this reporting tool, and other school safety measures, please see the discussion on page 52.

## **9. Crime victim information**

Although s. 119.071(2)(c), F.S., exempts active criminal

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investigative information from disclosure, the “name, sex, age, and address of . . . the victim of a crime, except as provided in s. 119.071(2)(h) or (o),” are specifically excluded from the definition of criminal investigative or intelligence information.<sup>88</sup> However, there are other exemptions that apply to crime victims. A discussion of the exemptions which apply to crime victims follows.

### **a. Marsy’s Law**

In 2018, Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment known as Marsy’s Law. Marsy’s Law amends Art. I s. 16 of the Constitution to add several provisions relating to victim rights.

Subsection (b)(5) provides that “every victim is entitled to the following rights, beginning at the time of his or her victimization” to include: “The right to prevent the disclosure of information or records that could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim’s family or which could disclose confidential or privileged information of the victim.” The amendment became effective on January 8, 2019. However, this constitutional provision “does not guarantee a victim the categorical right to withhold his or her name from disclosure.”<sup>89</sup>

The agency legal advisor should be consulted to address questions relating to the application of Marsy’s Law to agency records.

### **b. Statutory exemptions relating to victim information**

#### **(1) Addresses, telephone numbers and personal assets of domestic violence and other specified crime victims**

Section 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S., authorizes victims of *aggravated stalking, harassment, aggravated battery, or domestic violence* to file a written request for exemption of their addresses, telephone numbers and personal assets. Victims of sexual battery and aggravated child abuse are also included within this exemption; however, another statute — s. 119.071(2)(h)1., F.S., exempts *all* identifying information relating to the victims of these crimes; they

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are not required to make a written request. Thus, the requirement that the victim make a written request for confidentiality applies only to information not otherwise held confidential by law; the exemption supplements, but does not replace, other confidentiality provisions applicable to crime victims, such as the exemptions for the identity of child abuse or sexual battery victims.<sup>90</sup>

Such information shall cease to be exempt 5 years after the receipt of the written request. The exemption applies to records created prior to, as well as after, the agency's receipt of the victim's written request for exempt status.<sup>91</sup>

This exemption allows a victim of the enumerated crimes to file a written request and have his or her home or employment telephone number, home or employment address, or personal assets, exempted from the police report of the crime, provided that the request includes official verification, such as a copy of the incident or offense report for one of the listed crimes, that an applicable crime has occurred.<sup>92</sup> The s. 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S., exemption is limited to the victim's address, telephone number, or personal assets; it does not apply to the victim's identity.<sup>93</sup>

There is no expressly stated exception to the provisions of s. 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S., for copies of the police report that are sent to domestic violence centers pursuant to s. 741.29, F.S., if the victim has made a written request for exempt status of the personal information specified in s. 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S.<sup>94</sup>

An autopsy report of a minor whose death was related to an act of domestic violence held by a medical examiner is confidential and exempt from disclosure requirements.<sup>95</sup>

## **(2) Amount of stolen property**

Pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(i), F.S., criminal intelligence or investigative information that reveals the personal assets of a crime victim, which were not involved in the crime, is exempt from disclosure. However, this exemption does not apply to information relating to the amount of property stolen during the commission of a crime.<sup>96</sup>

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### **(3) Child abuse and sexual offense victims**

Section 119.071(2)(h)1., F.S., provides confidentiality for information which would reveal the identity of victims of child abuse as defined in Ch. 827, F.S., or that reveals the identity of a person under the age of 18 who is a victim the crime of human trafficking as proscribed in s. 787.06(3)(a), F.S. Information that may reveal the identity of a person who is a victim of any sexual offense, including a sexual offense proscribed in s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), or (g), or Chs. 794, 796, 800, 827 or 847, F.S., is also confidential.<sup>97</sup>

The statute specifies the circumstances when a law enforcement agency is authorized to disclose the confidential information. For example, s. 119.071(2)(h)2.c., F.S., states that disclosure is authorized “to another governmental agency in the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.”

Moreover, the identity of a victim who *died* from suspected child abuse is not confidential under this statute, however, other exemptions may apply to certain records relating to the death of a minor.<sup>98</sup>

Section 119.071(2)(j)2., F.S., provides that information in a videotaped statement of a minor who is alleged to be or who is a victim of a sexual offense prohibited in the cited laws which reveals the minor’s identity, including, but not limited to, the minor’s face; the minor’s home, school, church, or employment telephone number; the minor’s home, school, church, or employment address; the name of the minor’s school, church, or place of employment; or the personal assets of the minor; and which identifies the minor as a victim, held by a law enforcement agency, is confidential. Access shall be provided, however, to authorized governmental agencies when necessary to the furtherance of the agency’s duties.<sup>99</sup>

In addition, the photograph, videotape or image of any part of the body of a victim of a sexual offense prohibited under ss. 787.06(3)(b),(d),(f), or (g), or 810.145, F.S.; or Chs. 794, 796, 800, 827, or 847, F.S., is confidential and exempt, regardless

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of whether the photograph, videotape or image identifies the victim.<sup>100</sup>

A public employee or officer who has access to the photograph, name, or address of a person alleged to be a victim of an offense described in Ch. 794 (sexual battery); Ch. 800 (lewdness, indecent exposure); s. 827.03 (child abuse); s. 827.04 (contributing to delinquency or dependency of a child); or s. 827.071 (sexual performance by a child) may not willfully and knowingly disclose it to a person not assisting in the investigation or prosecution of the alleged offense or to any person other than the defendant, the defendant's attorney, a person specified in a court order entered by the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense, to organizations authorized to receive such information made exempt by s. 119.071(2)(h), F.S., or to a rape crisis center or sexual assault counselor, as defined in s. 90.5035(1)(b), F.S., who will be offering services to the victim.<sup>101</sup>

#### **(4) Department of Children and Families abuse records**

There are statutory exemptions set forth in Ch. 415, F.S., which relate to records of abuse of vulnerable adults. Similar provisions relating to child abuse records are found in Ch. 39, F.S. The Attorney General's Office has concluded that the confidentiality provisions in these laws, i.e., ss. 415.107 and 39.202, F.S., apply to records of the Department of Children and Families (Department) and do not encompass a law enforcement agency's arrest report of persons charged with criminal child abuse, after the agency has deleted all information which would reveal the identity of the victim.<sup>102</sup>

Confidential abuse information received by law enforcement agencies from the Department retains its confidential status in the hands of the receiving agency.<sup>103</sup> However, s. 39.202(4), F.S., authorizes the Department and the investigating law enforcement agency to release certain identifying information to the public in order to help locate or protect a missing child under investigation or supervision of the Department or its contracted service providers.

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**(5) Commercial solicitation of victims**

Section 119.105, F.S., provides that police reports are public records except as otherwise made exempt or confidential and that every person is allowed to examine nonexempt or non-confidential police reports. However, a person who comes into possession of exempt or confidential information in police reports may not use that information for commercial solicitation of the victims or relatives of the victims and may not knowingly disclose such information to a third party for the purpose of such solicitation during the period of time that information remains exempt or confidential.<sup>104</sup> The statute “does not prohibit the publication of such information to the general public by any news media legally entitled to possess that information or the use of such information for any other data collection or analysis purposes by those entitled to possess that information.”<sup>105</sup> A willful and knowing violation of this statute is a third-degree felony.<sup>106</sup>

**(6) Documents received by a law enforcement agency**

Section 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S., exempts from disclosure any document that reveals the identity, home or employment telephone number or address, or personal assets of the victim of a crime and identifies that person as the victim of a crime, if that document is received by an agency that regularly receives information from or concerning the victims of crime.<sup>107</sup> However, this provision is limited to documents received by agencies which regularly receive information from or concerning victims of crime; it does not apply to records generated or made by these agencies. Accordingly, this exemption does not apply to police reports.<sup>108</sup>

**(7) Relocated victim or witness information**

Information held by a law enforcement agency, prosecutorial agency or the Victim and Witness Protection Review Committee which discloses the identity or location of a victim or witness (or their immediate family) who has been identified or certified for protective or relocation services is confidential and exempt from disclosure.<sup>109</sup>

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**(8) Homicide victims and witnesses and persons whose manner of death was suicide**

Section 119.071(2)(p), F.S., states that a photograph, video, or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties or the killing of a victim of mass violence or the killing of a minor, or the suicide of a person, is confidential and may not be listened to, viewed, or copied, except as authorized in the exemption.<sup>110</sup>

The term “killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties” is defined to mean “all acts or events that cause or otherwise relate to the death of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, including any related acts or events immediately preceding or subsequent to the acts or events that were the proximate cause of death.”<sup>111</sup>

The term “killing of a victim of mass violence” means events that depict either a victim being killed or the body of a victim killed in an incident in which 3 or more persons not including the perpetrator, are killed by an incident of mass violence.<sup>112</sup>

“Killing of a minor” is defined to mean “all acts or events that cause or otherwise relate to the death of a victim who has not yet reached the age of 18 at the time of the death, including any related acts or event immediately preceding or subsequent to the acts or events that were the proximate cause of the death of a victim under the age of 18, events that depict a victim under the age of 18 being killed, or events that depict the body of a victim under the age of 18 who has been killed.”<sup>113</sup>

The term “suicide of a person” means events that depict the suicide of a person, the body of a person whose manner of death was suicide, or any portion of such person’s body.<sup>114</sup>

The exemption is retroactive and applies to all covered photographs and recordings regardless of whether the killing occurred before, on, or after the effective date of the act, May 23,



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2019.<sup>115</sup>

Please also refer to pages 15-16 for a discussion of autopsy reports and autopsy photographs and recordings.

The address of a victim of an “incident of mass violence” is exempt from disclosure.<sup>116</sup>

Criminal investigative information or intelligence information that reveals the personal identifying information of a witness to a murder, as described in s. 782.04, F.S., is confidential for 2 years after the date on which the murder is observed by the witness.<sup>117</sup>

## **10. Criminal history information**

### **a. Criminal history information generally**

Except where specific exemptions apply, criminal history information is a public record.<sup>118</sup>

Section 943.046, F.S., states:

- (1) Any state or local law enforcement agency may release to the public any criminal history information and other information regarding a criminal offender, including, but not limited to, public notification by the agency of the information, unless the information is confidential and exempt [from disclosure]. However, this section does not contravene any provision of s. 943.053 which relates to the method by which an agency or individual may obtain a copy of an offender’s criminal history record.
- (2) A state or local law enforcement agency and its personnel are immune from civil liability for the release of criminal history information or other information regarding a criminal offender, as provided by this section.

Section 943.053(2), F.S., referenced in the above statute,

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provides restrictions on the dissemination of criminal history information obtained from *federal* criminal justice information systems and *other states* by stating that such information shall not be disseminated in a manner inconsistent with the laws, regulations, or rules of the originating agency.<sup>119</sup>

Section 943.053(3), F.S., states that criminal history information compiled by the Criminal Justice Information Program of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement from *intrastate* sources shall be provided to law enforcement agencies free of charge and to persons in the private sector upon payment of fees as provided in the subsection.

Please refer to page 33 for a discussion of criminal history information relating to juveniles.

**b. Sealed and expunged records**

Access to criminal history records sealed or expunged by court order in accordance with s. 943.059 or s. 943.0585, F.S., is strictly limited.<sup>120</sup>

A law enforcement agency that has been ordered to expunge criminal history information or records should physically destroy or obliterate information consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrest, detentions, indictments, information, or other formal criminal charges and the disposition of those charges.<sup>121</sup> However, criminal intelligence information and criminal investigative information do not fall within the purview of s. 943.0585, F.S.<sup>122</sup>

There are exceptions allowing disclosure of information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record to specified entities for their respective licensing and employment purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes.<sup>123</sup> Similar provisions exist relative to disclosure of sealed criminal history records.<sup>124</sup>

A records custodian who has received information relating to the existence of an expunged or sealed criminal history record is

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prohibited from disclosing the existence of such record.<sup>125</sup>

## **11. Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC)**

Section 943.1395(6)(b), F.S., provides that a report of misconduct and all records or information provided to or developed by the CJSTC during the course of its investigation are exempt, and except as otherwise provided by law, such information is subject to public disclosure only after a determination as to probable cause has been made or until the investigation becomes inactive.

However, a police report of a departmental criminal investigation of an officer is a public record after the investigation has been concluded regardless of whether a copy of the report is forwarded to the CJSTC.<sup>126</sup>

## **12. Emergency records**

### **a. Emergency “911” records**

Section 365.171(12), F.S., provides, with limited exception, that any record, recording, or information, or portions thereof, obtained by a public agency for the purpose of providing services in an emergency which reveals the name, address, or telephone number or personal information about, or information which may identify any person requesting emergency service or reporting an emergency by accessing an emergency communications E911 system is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.

The exemption applies only to the name, address, telephone number or personal information about or information which may identify any person requesting emergency services or reporting an emergency while such information is in the custody of the public agency or public safety agency providing emergency services.<sup>127</sup> And, identifying information derived from a criminal investigation and placed in an offense report by a law enforcement agency does not fall within the exemption.<sup>128</sup>

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A tape recording of a “911” call is a public record which is subject to disclosure after the deletion of the exempt information.<sup>129</sup> This does not, however, preclude the application of another exemption to such records. Thus, if the “911” calls are received by a law enforcement agency and the county emergency management department, information which is determined by the law enforcement agency to constitute active criminal investigative information may also be deleted from the tape prior to public release.<sup>130</sup>

In addition, s. 119.071(2)(p), F.S., provides confidentiality for certain audio recordings of a “killing.”<sup>131</sup>

**b. Emergency evacuation plans**

Section 119.071(3)(a), F.S., provides an exemption from disclosure for a security or firesafety system plan of a private or public entity that is held by an agency. The term “security or firesafety system plan” includes emergency evacuation plans and sheltering arrangements.<sup>132</sup>

**c. Emergency medical services**

With limited exceptions, s. 401.30(4), F.S., provides, in relevant part, that “[r]ecords of emergency calls which contain patient examination or treatment information are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and may not be disclosed without the consent of the person to whom they pertain.” Such records may be released only in certain circumstances and only to the persons and entities specified in the statute.<sup>133</sup>

**d. Emergency notification**

Any information furnished by a person to any agency for the purpose of being provided with emergency notification by the agency, including the person’s name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, or other electronic communication address, is exempt from disclosure requirements.<sup>134</sup>

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**e. Emergency response plans**

Section 119.071(2)(d), F.S., exempts “[a]ny comprehensive inventory of state and local law enforcement resources compiled pursuant to part I, chapter 23, and any comprehensive policies or plans compiled by a criminal justice agency pertaining to the mobilization, deployment, or tactical operations involved in responding to emergencies, as defined in s. 252.34 . . . .”

For example, a court held that a city police department’s Operational Plan prepared in response to intelligence reports warning of possible violence surrounding an economic summit remained exempt from disclosure after the summit ended.<sup>135</sup>

**f. Special needs registry**

Records relating to the registration of persons with special needs (i.e., persons who would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering because of physical, mental, cognitive impairment, or sensory disabilities) are confidential and exempt, except such information is available to other emergency response agencies, as determined by the local emergency management director.<sup>136</sup> Local law enforcement agencies shall be given complete shelter roster information upon request.<sup>137</sup>

**g. Public emergency shelter recipients**

The address and telephone number of a person provided public emergency shelter during a storm or catastrophic event and held by the agency that provided the emergency shelter is exempt from public disclosure.<sup>138</sup>

**13. Fingerprint and genetic genealogy records**

Biometric identification information is exempt from s. 119.07(1), FS.<sup>139</sup> The term “biometric identification information” means any record of friction ridge detail, fingerprints, palm prints, and footprints.<sup>140</sup>

Except as provided in the exemption, investigative genetic genealogy information and materials as defined in the exemption

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are confidential and exempt from disclosure requirements.<sup>141</sup>

#### **14. Forensic behavioral mental health evaluations**

Section 916.1065(1), F.S., states that a forensic behavioral health evaluation filed with the court pursuant to Ch. 916, F.S., (mentally deficient and mentally ill defendants) is confidential and exempt from public disclosure.

#### **15. Geolocation information**

Law enforcement geolocation information of a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement vehicle that is held by a law enforcement agency is exempt from disclosure requirements.<sup>142</sup> The exemption does not apply to traffic citations, crash reports, homicide reports, arrest reports, incident reports, or any other official reports issued by an agency which contain law enforcement geolocation information; disclosure is required under specified circumstances.<sup>143</sup>

#### **16. Juvenile offender records**

##### **a. Confidentiality and authorized disclosure**

Juvenile offender records traditionally have been considered confidential and treated differently from other records in the criminal justice system. With limited exceptions, s. 985.04(1), F.S., provides, in relevant part, that:

Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (6), and (7) and s. 943.053, *all information obtained under this chapter* in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the department [of Juvenile Justice], the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency

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representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile *is confidential and exempt from [public disclosure]*. This exemption applies to information obtained before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption. (e.s)

Section 985.04(1)(b), F.S., states that such confidential and exempt information may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the department and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court.

Similarly, s. 985.04(7)(a), F.S., limits access to records in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.<sup>144</sup>

Thus, generally, access to records of juvenile offenders is limited.<sup>145</sup>

Confidential photographs of juveniles taken in accordance with s. 985.11, F.S., “may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.”<sup>146</sup> This statute authorizes a law enforcement officer to use photographs of juvenile offenders in a photographic lineup for the purpose of identifying the perpetrator of a crime, regardless of whether those juvenile offenders are suspects in the crime under investigation.<sup>147</sup>

## **b. Exceptions to confidentiality**

### **(1) Child traffic violators**

All records of child traffic violations shall be kept in the full name of the violator and shall be open to inspection and publication in the same manner as adult traffic violations.<sup>148</sup>

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## **(2) Felony arrests and adult system transfers**

Until October 1, 1994, law enforcement agencies generally could release only the name and address of juveniles 16 and older who had been charged with or convicted of certain crimes. In 1994, the juvenile confidentiality laws were modified to eliminate the age restriction and provide enhanced disclosure. Section 985.04(2), F.S., now provides:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child:

- (a) Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (b) Charged with a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (c) Found to have committed an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or
- (d) Transferred to adult court pursuant to part X of Chapter 985

are not considered confidential and exempt from public disclosure solely because of the child's age.

The Attorney General's Office has stated that expanded disclosure provisions apply only to juvenile records created after October 1, 1994, the effective date of the amendments to the juvenile confidentiality laws.<sup>149</sup>

A public records custodian may choose not to electronically publish on the custodian's website the arrest or booking photographs of a child which are not confidential and exempt under this section or otherwise restricted from publication by law; however, this paragraph does not restrict public access to records as provided by s. 119.07.<sup>150</sup>



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### **(3) Mandatory notification to schools**

Section 985.04(4)(b), F.S., provides that when the state attorney charges a juvenile with a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the state attorney must notify the superintendent of the juvenile's school that the juvenile has been charged with such felony or delinquent act. A similar directive applies to a law enforcement agency that takes a juvenile into custody for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, or a crime of violence.<sup>151</sup>

### **(4) Criminal history information relating to juveniles**

Criminal history information relating to juveniles, including criminal history information consisting in whole or in part of information that is confidential and exempt shall be available to:

- (a) A criminal justice agency for criminal justice purposes on a priority basis and free of charge;
- (b) The person to whom the record relates, or his or her attorney;
- (c) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the person to whom the record relates, provided such person has not reached the age of majority, been emancipated by a court, or been legally married; or
- (d) An agency or entity specified in s. 943.0585(6) or s. 943.059(6), for the purpose specified therein, and to any person within such agency or entity who has direct responsibility for employment access authorization, or licensure decisions.<sup>152</sup>

Criminal history information relating to juveniles that is not confidential may be provided to the private sector, upon payment of fees established by rule of the Department of Law Enforcement.<sup>153</sup>

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**(5) Victim access**

Section 985.036(1), F.S., allows the victim, the victim’s parent or guardian, their lawful representatives, and, in a homicide case, the next of kin, to have access to information and proceedings in a juvenile case, provided that such rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the juvenile offender. Those entitled to access “may not reveal to any outside party any confidential information obtained under this subsection regarding a case involving a juvenile offense, except as is reasonably necessary to pursue legal remedies.”<sup>154</sup>

**17. Litigation records**

Note: The purpose of this section is to provide general background information on disclosure of attorney-client communications and attorney work product. The discussion is not intended to be a guide for resolving specific matters. The agency attorney should be consulted on any public records issue relating to attorney-client communications, work product or litigation involving the agency.

**a. Attorney-client communications**

The Public Records Act applies to communications between attorneys and governmental agencies; there is no judicially created privilege which exempts these documents from disclosure.<sup>155</sup>

**b. Attorney work product**

With the enactment of s. 119.071(1)(d), F.S., the Legislature created a narrow statutory exemption for certain litigation work product of agency attorneys. This statute provides that records prepared by, or at the express direction of, an agency’s attorney which reflect a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or agency, and which were prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or in anticipation of

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imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings are exempt from disclosure until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

### **(1) Attorney bills and payments**

Only those records which reflect a “mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory” are included within the parameters of the work product exemption. Accordingly, a contract between a county and a private law firm for legal counsel and documentation for invoices submitted by such firm to the county do not fall within the work product exemption.<sup>156</sup>

If the bills and invoices contain some exempt work product—i.e., “mental impression[s], conclusion[s], litigation strateg[ies], or legal theor[ies],”—the exempt material may be deleted and the remainder disclosed.<sup>157</sup> However, information such as the hours worked or the hourly wage clearly would not fall within the scope of the exemption.<sup>158</sup>

### **(2) Investigations**

Section 119.071(1)(d), F.S., does not create a blanket exception to the Public Records Act for all attorney work product.<sup>159</sup> The exemption is narrower than the work product privilege recognized by the courts for private litigants.<sup>160</sup> In order to qualify for the work product exemption, the records must have been prepared exclusively for or in anticipation of imminent or pending *litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings*; records prepared for other purposes may not be converted into exempt material simply because they are also used in or related to the litigation.<sup>161</sup>

Thus, a circuit judge refused to apply the exemption to tapes, witness statements and interview notes taken by police as part of an investigation of a drowning accident at a city summer camp.<sup>162</sup>

### **(3) Commencement and termination of exemption**

The exemption from disclosure provided by s. 119.071(1)(d),

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F.S., is *temporary* and limited in duration.<sup>163</sup> The exemption exists only until the “conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings” even if disclosure of the information in the concluded case could negatively impact the agency’s position in related cases or claims.<sup>164</sup>

In a criminal case, the “conclusion of the litigation” for purposes of the termination of the work product exemption occurs when the conviction and sentence have become final.<sup>165</sup> However, the state attorney may still claim the work product exemption for his or her current file in a pending motion for post-conviction relief because there is ongoing litigation with respect to those documents.<sup>166</sup>

## **18. Medical and patient records**

Patient records are generally protected from disclosure. For example, patient records in hospitals or surgical facilities licensed under Ch. 395, F.S., are confidential and may not be disclosed without the consent of the patient, or the patient’s legal representative, except as provided in the statute.<sup>167</sup> Similarly, patient medical records made by health care practitioners may not be furnished to any person other than the patient, his or her legal representative or other health care practitioners and providers involved in the patient’s care and treatment without written authorization, except as provided by ss. 440.13(4)(c) and 456.057, F.S.<sup>168</sup>

The recipient of patient records, if other than the patient or the patient’s representative, may use such information only for the purpose provided and may not disclose any information to any other person or entity, unless expressly permitted by the written consent of the patient.<sup>169</sup> Thus, pre-death medical records in the possession of the medical examiner are not subject to public inspection.<sup>170</sup>

Similarly, there are strict confidentiality requirements for test results for HIV infection; such information may be released only as expressly prescribed by statute.<sup>171</sup>

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Law enforcement agencies are authorized to create a database to be known as a “Persons with Disabilities Registry,” listing persons who have development, psychological, or other disabilities or conditions that may be relevant to their interactions with law enforcement officers.<sup>172</sup> All records and identifying information related to the enrollment of persons in this registry are confidential and exempt. Disclosure is authorized as provided in the exemption.<sup>173</sup>

## **19. Motor vehicle records**

### **a. Crash reports**

Section 316.066(2)(a), F.S., provides that crash reports that reveal the identity, home or employment telephone number or home or employment address of, or other personal information concerning the parties involved in the crash and that are held by an agency are confidential and exempt for a period of 60 days after the report is filed.

Section 316.066(2)(b), F.S., states that crash reports may be made immediately available to the parties involved in the crash, their legal representatives, insurers, law enforcement agencies and their contract service providers, victim services programs, and any federal, state, or local government agency or any private person or entity acting on behalf of these agencies in carrying out its functions, but not for redistribution to any person or entity not listed in the subsection.<sup>174</sup>

Crash reports which do not contain the home or employment street addresses, driver license or identification card numbers, dates of birth and home and employment telephone numbers of the parties involved in the crash shall be made immediately available to radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission and newspapers qualified to publish legal notices under ss. 50.011 and 50.031, F.S.<sup>175</sup> This section also allows disclosure to third parties acting on behalf of those authorized to access the reports.

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“As a condition precedent to accessing a crash report, a person must present a valid driver’s license or other photographic identification, proof of status or identification that demonstrates his or her qualifications to access that information, and file a written sworn statement with the state or local agency in possession of the information stating that information from a crash report made confidential and exempt by this section will not be used for any commercial solicitation of accident victims, or knowingly disclosed to any third party for the purpose of such solicitation.”<sup>176</sup>

Crash reports may be made available 60 days after the report is filed to any person or entity authorized in s. 316.066(2)(b), F.S., or in accordance with any of the permissible uses listed in 18 U.S.C. s2721(b) and pursuant to the resale and redisclosure requirements in 18 U.S.C. s2721(c).<sup>177</sup>

Third-degree felony penalties are established for knowing unauthorized disclosure or use of confidential information in violation of this statute.<sup>178</sup>

**b. Traffic citations**

“Driver information” contained in a uniform traffic citation held by an agency is exempt from disclosure requirements.<sup>179</sup>

The term “driver information” is defined to mean “a driver’s date of birth, driver license or identification card number, address excluding the five-digit zip code, telephone number, motor vehicle license plate number, and trailer tag number.”<sup>180</sup> The term does not include the driver’s name.<sup>181</sup>

**c. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles motor vehicle records**

Section 119.0712(2)(b), F.S., provides that personal information, including highly restricted personal information as defined in 18 U.S.C. s. 2725, contained in a motor vehicle record is confidential pursuant to the federal Driver’s Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 *et seq* (DPPA). Such information may be

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released only as authorized by that act.<sup>182</sup> The term “motor vehicle record” is defined to mean any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration, or identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV).<sup>183</sup>

## **20. Pawnbroker records**

All records relating to pawnbroker transactions delivered to appropriate law enforcement officials pursuant s. 539.001, F.S., the Florida Pawnbroking Act, are confidential and exempt from disclosure and may be used only for official law enforcement purposes.<sup>184</sup> However, law enforcement officials are not prohibited from disclosing the name and address of the pawnbroker, the name and address of the conveying customer, or a description of the pawned property to the alleged owner of pawned property.<sup>185</sup>

## **21. Personnel records**

The general rule with regard to personnel records is the same as for other public records; unless the Legislature has expressly exempted certain personnel records from disclosure or authorized the agency to adopt rules limiting access to such records, personnel records are subject to public inspection and copying under s. 119.07(1), F.S.<sup>186</sup>

Therefore, an agency is not authorized to “seal” disciplinary notices and thereby remove such notices from disclosure under the Public Records Act.<sup>187</sup> Nor may an agency, absent a statutory exemption for such records, agree to remove counseling slips and written reprimands from an employee’s personnel file and maintain such documents in a separate disciplinary file for the purpose of removing such records from public access.<sup>188</sup>

If an agency uses a recruitment company to conduct an employment search for the agency, records made or received by the private company in connection with the search are public records.<sup>189</sup>

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The courts have rejected claims that constitutional privacy interests operate to shield agency personnel records from disclosure.<sup>190</sup> Additionally, the judiciary has refused to deny access to personnel records based on claims that the release of such information could prove embarrassing or unpleasant for the employee.<sup>191</sup>

Public employers should note, however, that a court has held that an agency must provide a discharged employee with an opportunity for a post-termination name-clearing hearing when stigmatizing information concerning the employee is made a part of the public records or is otherwise published.<sup>192</sup>

An agency is not authorized to unilaterally impose special conditions for the inspection of personnel records. An automatic delay in the production of such records is invalid.<sup>193</sup>

A collective bargaining agreement may not make the personnel records of public employees confidential or exempt the same from the Public Records Act.<sup>194</sup> Thus, employee grievance records are disclosable even though classified as confidential in a collective bargaining contract because “to allow the elimination of public records from the mandate of Chapter 119 by private contract would sound the death knell of the Act.”<sup>195</sup>

Similarly, unless authorized by law, a city may not agree through collective bargaining to remove references to the initial proposed disciplinary action in an employee’s personnel file when a settlement agreement results in a reduced disciplinary action.<sup>196</sup>

**a. Annuity or custodial account activities**

Records identifying individual participants in any annuity contract or custodial account under s. 112.21, F.S. (relating to tax-sheltered annuities or custodial accounts for employees of governmental agencies) and their personal account activities are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.<sup>197</sup>

**b. Applications for employment, references, and resumes**



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In the absence of statutory exemption, applications and resumes are subject to disclosure, after redaction of statutorily exempt information such as social security numbers.<sup>198</sup> Similarly, communications from third parties are subject to disclosure.<sup>199</sup>

**c. Complaints against law enforcement officers**

Section 112.533(5)(a), F.S., provides that complaints filed against law enforcement officers and correctional officers, and all information obtained pursuant to the agency's investigation of the complaint, are confidential until the investigation is no longer active or until the agency head or his or her designee provides written notice to the officer who is the subject of the complaint that the agency has concluded the investigation with a finding to either proceed or not to proceed with disciplinary action or the filing of charges.<sup>200</sup>

The term "law enforcement officer" is defined as any person, other than a chief of police, who is employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state; and includes any person who is appointed by the sheriff as a deputy sheriff pursuant to s. 30.07, F.S.<sup>201</sup>

Complaints filed with the employing agency by any person, whether within or outside the agency, are subject to the exemption.<sup>202</sup>

While s. 112.533, F.S., applies to complaints and records obtained pursuant to the law enforcement agency's investigation of the complaint, it does not transform otherwise public records (such as crime or incident reports) into confidential records simply because the actions which are described in the crime report later form the basis of a complaint filed pursuant to s. 112.533, F.S.<sup>203</sup>

Thus, a circuit judge ordered a police department to provide the media with a copy of an incident report that involved a police shooting of an armed suspect.<sup>204</sup>

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If the officer resigns prior to the agency's completion of its investigation, the exemption from disclosure provided by s. 112.533(5), F.S., no longer applies, even if the agency is still actively investigating the complaint.<sup>205</sup> However, if the complaint has generated information which qualifies as active criminal investigative information, i.e., information compiled by a criminal justice agency while conducting an ongoing criminal investigation of a specific act, such information would be exempt while the investigation is continuing with a good faith anticipation of securing an arrest or prosecution in the foreseeable future.<sup>206</sup>

The exemption is of limited duration. Section 112.533(5), F.S., establishes that the complaint and all information gathered in the investigation of that complaint generally become public records at the conclusion of the investigation or at such time as the investigation becomes inactive.<sup>207</sup>

However, the mere fact that written notice of intervening actions is provided to the officer under investigation does not signal the end of the investigation nor does such notice make this information public prior to the conclusion of the investigation.<sup>208</sup>

A complaint is presumed to be inactive, and hence subject to disclosure, if no finding is made within 45 days after the complaint is filed.<sup>209</sup>

Section 112.533(5)(b), F.S., states that the inspection provisions in that subsection do not apply to any public record which is exempt from public disclosure under Ch. 119, F.S. For example, active criminal investigative or intelligence information which is exempt pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(c), F.S., remains exempt notwithstanding the disclosure provisions set forth in s. 112.533(5)(a), F.S.<sup>210</sup> Thus, in such cases, the information would be subject to disclosure when the criminal investigative information exemption ends, rather than as provided in s. 112.533(5), F.S.<sup>211</sup>

Similarly, information that would reveal the identity of the victim of child abuse or the victim of a sexual offense is not subject to disclosure since the information is confidential pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(h), F.S.<sup>212</sup>

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However, the state attorney's records of a closed criminal investigation are not made confidential by s. 112.533, F.S., even though an internal investigation conducted by the police department remains pending concerning the same complaint.<sup>213</sup>

Similarly, a police report of an agency's criminal investigation of a police officer is a public record in the hands of the police department after the investigation is over regardless of whether a copy of the report is forwarded to the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission or to the Commission on Ethics.<sup>214</sup>

Section 112.533(7), F.S., makes it a first degree misdemeanor for any person who is a participant in an internal investigation to willfully disclose any information obtained pursuant to the agency's investigation before such information becomes a public record.

However, the subsection "does not limit a law enforcement or correctional officer's ability to gain access to information under paragraph (5)(a)."<sup>215</sup> In addition, a sheriff, police chief or other head of a law enforcement agency, or his or her designee, may acknowledge the existence of a complaint, and the fact that an investigation is underway.<sup>216</sup> The Attorney General's Office has issued several advisory opinions interpreting this statute.<sup>217</sup> However, in 2005, the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that this provision [formerly s. 112.533(4), F.S.,] was unconstitutional.<sup>218</sup>

For information on the exemptions for whistleblower, discrimination, and ethics complaints directed against public officers and employees, please refer to the discussion of non-law enforcement investigative records in the Sunshine Manual which may be accessed online at [myfloridalegal.com](http://myfloridalegal.com). The Sunshine Manual also discusses s. 119.071(2)(k), F.S., providing an exemption from public disclosure for complaints and investigative records based on alleged misconduct by agency employees.

#### **d. Deferred compensation**

All records identifying individual participants in any deferred compensation plan under the Government Employees' Deferred

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Compensation Plan Act and their personal account activities are confidential and exempt.<sup>219</sup>

**e. Direct deposit**

Direct deposit records made prior to October 1, 1986, are exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S. With respect to direct deposit records made on or after October 1, 1986, the names of the authorized financial institutions and the account numbers of the beneficiaries are confidential and exempt.<sup>220</sup>

**f. Drug test results**

Drug test results and other information received or produced by a state agency employer as a result of a drug-testing program in accordance with s. 112.0455, F.S., the Drug-Free Workplace Act, are confidential and exempt, and may not be disclosed except as authorized in the statute.<sup>221</sup>

While the provisions of s. 112.0455, F.S., are applicable to state agencies and not to municipalities, ss. 440.101-440.102, F.S., may be used by a municipality or other entity that is an “employer” for purposes of these statutes, to establish a drug-free workplace program.<sup>222</sup> Section 440.102(8)(a), F.S., provides for confidentiality of drug test results or other information received as a result of a drug-testing program.<sup>223</sup>

**g. Employee assistance program (substance abuse treatment)**

An employee’s personal identifying information contained in records held by the employing agency relating to that employee’s participation in an employee assistance program is confidential and exempt from disclosure.<sup>224</sup>

**h. Evaluations of employee performance**

Evaluations of public employee performance, like other public records, are generally subject to disclosure. As the Florida Supreme Court has said: “No policy of the state protects a public

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employee from the embarrassment which results from his or her public employer's discussion or action on the employee's failure to perform his or her duties properly."<sup>225</sup>

**i. Examination questions and answer sheets**

Examination questions and answer sheets of examinations administered by governmental entities for the purpose of licensure, certification, or employment are exempt from mandatory disclosure requirements.<sup>226</sup>

The exemption from disclosure in s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S., applies to examination questions and answers, and does not include the "impressions and grading of the responses" by the examiners.<sup>227</sup>

A person who has taken an examination has the right to review his or her own completed examination.<sup>228</sup> However, the examinee possesses only the right to review his or her own completed examination and may not make or obtain copies of that examination.<sup>229</sup>

**j. Home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth**

Section 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., exempts certain information relating to past and present law enforcement officers and their families by excluding from public inspection:

The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth and photographs of active or former sworn or civilian law enforcement personnel, including correctional and correctional probation officers, . . . and the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel. . . .

The same exemptions also apply to current or former prosecutors.<sup>230</sup>

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The term “home address” for purposes of this exemption means “the dwelling location at which an individual resides and includes the physical address, mailing address, street address, parcel identification number, plot identification number, legal property description, neighborhood name and lot number, GPS coordinates, and any other descriptive property information that may reveal the home address.”<sup>231</sup>

The term “telephone number” includes “home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, personal pager telephone numbers and telephone numbers associated with personal communications devices.”<sup>232</sup>

Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S., and 119.071(5), F.S., provide similar exemptions for other professions and occupations. A listing and discussion of other covered professions and occupations may be found in the Sunshine Manual which is available online at [myfloridalegal.com](http://myfloridalegal.com) at the open government site.

### **(1) Authority to release protected information**

The purpose of the s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., exemption is to protect the safety of the enumerated individuals and their families by removing certain information relating to such individuals from the mandatory disclosure requirements of Ch. 119, FS.<sup>233</sup> The statute makes these records exempt from mandatory disclosure requirements, not confidential; thus, an agency is not prohibited from disclosing the information in all circumstances.<sup>234</sup> However, in determining whether to disclose the information, the agency should consider the underlying purpose of the statute, i.e., safety of the listed individuals and their families.<sup>235</sup>

In other words, a police department, in deciding whether to release photographs of law enforcement personnel, should determine whether there is a statutory or substantial policy need for disclosure.<sup>236</sup> In the absence of a statutory or other legal duty to be accomplished by disclosure, the agency should consider whether the release of such information is consistent with the purpose of the exemption afforded by s. 119.071(4)(d)2.<sup>237</sup> For example, a posting of the names, I.D. numbers and photographs

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of police officers in the hallway of the police department for public display would appear to be counter to the purpose of the exemption.<sup>238</sup> By contrast, information from the city personnel files which reveals the home addresses of former law enforcement personnel may be disclosed to the State Attorney's office for the purpose of serving criminal witness subpoenas by mail pursuant to s. 48.031, F.S.<sup>239</sup>

**(2) Application of s. 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., exemption to records held by agencies that are not the employer of the designated officers or employees**

An agency that is the custodian of personal information specified in s. 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., but is not the employer of the officer or employee, may maintain the exempt status of that information only if the officer or employee or the employing agency of the designated employee submits a written request for maintenance of the exemption to the custodial agency.<sup>240</sup> The request must be notarized and state under oath the statutory basis for the individual's exemption request and confirm the individual's status as a party eligible for exempt status.<sup>241</sup>

The provisions of s. 119.071(4)(d)3., F.S., should not be read "to impose a burden on employers to know the past law enforcement employment status of employees who may work for them in other capacities."<sup>242</sup> Thus, a former law enforcement officer from one municipality who is currently employed by another municipality in a non-law enforcement capacity must make a written request pursuant to s. 119.071(4)(d)3., F.S., that his or her personal information be maintained as exempt by the current employer.<sup>243</sup>

**(3) Application of exemption to agency-issued cellular telephones, prior home addresses and booking photographs**

The Attorney General's Office has advised that the cellular telephone numbers of telephones provided by the agency to law enforcement officers and used in performing law enforcement duties are not exempt from disclosure under s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S.<sup>244</sup>

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In 2012, the Legislature amended s. 119.071(4)(d) to define the term “telephone numbers” as used in the exemption to include “home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, personal pager telephone numbers, and telephone numbers associated with personal communication devices.” As originally introduced, the 2012 legislation would have also included “telephone numbers associated with agency cellular telephones” within the definition of “telephone numbers.”<sup>245</sup> However, this language was removed during the legislative process.

Section 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., applies only to the current home address or addresses (including a current vacation home address) of the designated individuals. Therefore, it would not exempt property no longer used as a home by law enforcement personnel.<sup>246</sup>

Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S., exempts the photograph of a current or former law enforcement officer, whether held by the employing agency or by a nonemploying agency which has received a notarized request pursuant to s. 119.071(4)(d)3, F.S., to maintain the exempt status of the record.<sup>247</sup> Thus, the custodian should determine whether there is a statutory or substantial policy need for disclosure before releasing the booking photograph. In the absence of a statutory or other legal duty to be accomplished by disclosure, an agency should consider the purpose of the exemption, i.e., the safety of law enforcement officers and their families.<sup>248</sup>

#### **k. Medical information**

Medical information pertaining to a prospective, current, or former officer or employee of an agency which, if disclosed, would identify that officer or employee is exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.<sup>249</sup>

Every employer who provides or administers health insurance benefits or life insurance benefits to its employees shall maintain the confidentiality of information relating to the medical condition or status of any person covered by such insurance benefits. Such information is exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.<sup>250</sup>



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Patient medical records and medical claims records of current or former employees and eligible dependents enrolled in group insurance plans of specified governmental entities are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.; such records shall not be furnished to any person other than the employee or the employee's legal representative, except as authorized in the subsection.<sup>251</sup>

**l. Payroll deduction records**

There is no general exemption from disclosure that applies to agency payroll deduction records.<sup>252</sup>

**m. Retiree lists**

The names and addresses of retirees are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., to the extent that no state or local governmental agency may provide the names or addresses of such persons in aggregate, compiled or list form except to public agencies engaged in official business, to collective bargaining agents or to retiree organizations for official business use.<sup>253</sup>

The exemption does not apply to employees who are participants in the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP); DROP participants "are not retirees since they have not terminated their employment."<sup>254</sup>

Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S. discussed on pages 45-48, provides an exemption for the home addresses of current and former law enforcement personnel.

**n. Salary records**

Salary and other information relating to compensation is subject to disclosure.<sup>255</sup>

**o. Travel records**

Travel vouchers are generally open to public inspection, after redaction of exempt material such as credit card account numbers (s. 119.071[5][b], F.S.) or social security numbers (ss. 119.071[4][a] and [5][a]F.S.).<sup>256</sup>

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**p. Undercover personnel**

Section 119.071(4)(c), F.S., provides that any information revealing undercover personnel of a criminal justice agency is exempt from public disclosure.<sup>257</sup>

**22. Polygraph records**

The Attorney General's Office is not aware of any statutory provision barring access to otherwise public records, simply because the records are in the form of polygraph charts.<sup>258</sup>

However, the exemption from disclosure found in s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S., for employment examination questions and answers applies to questions and answers contained in pre-employment polygraph records.<sup>259</sup>

The exemption from disclosure in s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S., applies to examination questions and answers, and does not include the "impressions and grading of the responses" by the examiners.<sup>260</sup>

**23. Prison and inmate records**

In the absence of statutory exemption, prison and inmate records are subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act.<sup>261</sup>

Subject to limited exceptions, s. 945.10, F.S., states that the following records and information held by the Department of Corrections are confidential and exempt from public inspection: mental health, medical or substance abuse records of inmates; preplea, pretrial intervention, presentence or postsentence investigative records; information regarding a person in the federal witness protection program; confidential or exempt Florida Commission on Offender Review records; information which if released would jeopardize someone's safety; information concerning a victim's statement and identity; information which identifies an executioner or that identifies or could lead to the identification of any person or entity that participates in an execution; and records that are otherwise confidential or exempt by law.<sup>262</sup>

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The Public Records Act applies to a private corporation which has contracted to operate and maintain the county jail.<sup>263</sup>

## **24. Security records and building plans**

### **a. Security or firesafety system records**

A security or firesafety system plan or portion thereof of a public or private entity that is held by an agency is confidential and exempt from public disclosure.<sup>264</sup> However, the information may be disclosed to the property owner or leaseholder; in furtherance of the official duties and responsibilities of the agency holding the information; to another local, state, or federal agency in furtherance of that agency's official duties and responsibilities; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.<sup>265</sup>

The term "security or firesafety system plan" as used in s. 119.071(3)(a), F.S., includes: records relating directly to the physical security or firesafety of the facility or revealing security or firesafety systems; threat assessments conducted by an agency or private entity; threat response plans; emergency evacuation plans; sheltering arrangements; or security or firesafety manuals.

In *Marino v. University of Florida*,<sup>266</sup> the court held that a university could not use the exemption to withhold the location of animal research facilities based on a determination that the nature of the public activities occurring at the facility subjects them to physical threats.

### **b. Surveillance video**

Surveillance video "directly relates to and reveals information about a security system" and is therefore covered by the security exemption.<sup>267</sup>

### **c. Security system (alarm) permits**

Section 119.071(3)(a), F.S., prohibits public disclosure of the name and address of applicants for security system permits,

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of persons cited for violations of alarm ordinances, and of individuals who are the subject of law enforcement dispatch reports for verified or false alarms.<sup>268</sup>

#### **d. School security**

Section 943.082(1), F.S., requires the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to acquire a mobile suspicious activity reporting tool that allows students and the community to relay information anonymously concerning unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials. The identity of the reporting party received through the reporting tool and held by the Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Education, law enforcement agencies, or school officials is confidential.<sup>269</sup>

Any information held by a law enforcement agency, school district, or charter school that would identify whether an individual has been appointed as a safe-school officer pursuant to s. 1006.12, F.S., is exempt.<sup>270</sup>

#### **e. Building plans**

Section 119.071(3)(b)1., F.S. exempts building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings and diagrams of government buildings and structures. Exempt information may be disclosed to another governmental entity, to a licensed professional performing work on the building, or upon a showing of good cause to a court. In addition, AGO 02-74 concluded that the plans may be released in order to comply with competitive bidding requirements.

#### **f. Cybersecurity**

Section 119.0725(2), F.S., provides that the following information is confidential: coverage limits and deductible or self-insurance amounts of insurance or other risk mitigation coverages acquired for the protection of information technology systems, operational technology systems, or data of an agency; information relating to critical infrastructure; cybersecurity incident information reported

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pursuant to s. 282.318 or 282.3185, F.S.; network schematics, hardware and software configurations or encryption information or information that identifies detection, investigation, or response practices for suspected or confirmed cybersecurity incidents, including suspected or confirmed breaches, if the disclosure of such information would facilitate unauthorized access to or modification, disclosure or destruction of data or information or information technology resources.

## **25. Social security numbers**

Section 119.071(5)(a)5., F.S., states that social security numbers held by an agency are confidential and may not be disclosed except as authorized in the statute.<sup>271</sup> For example, disclosure to another governmental agency is authorized if disclosure is necessary to the performance of the agency's duties and responsibilities.<sup>272</sup>

## **26. Surveillance techniques, procedures or personnel**

Information revealing surveillance techniques, procedures or personnel is exempt from public inspection pursuant to s. 119.071(2)(d), F.S.<sup>273</sup>

## **27. Telephone records**

Records of telephone calls made from agency telephones are generally subject to disclosure in the absence of statutory exemption.<sup>274</sup>

# **D. PROVIDING PUBLIC RECORDS**

## **1. Validity of agency conditions on access**

Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S., establishes a right of access to public records in plain and unequivocal terms:

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Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records.

The term “reasonable conditions” as used in s. 119.07(1)(a), F.S., “refers not to conditions which must be fulfilled before review is permitted but to reasonable regulations that would permit the custodian of records to protect them from alteration, damage, or destruction and also to ensure that the person reviewing the records is not subjected to physical constraints designed to preclude review.”<sup>275</sup>

Accordingly, the “reasonable conditions” do not include a rule or condition of inspection which operates to restrict or circumvent a person’s right of access.<sup>276</sup> “The courts of this state have invalidated measures which seek to impose any additional burden on those seeking to exercise their rights to obtain records” under Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>277</sup>

The Public Records Act “embodies important public policy” and is designed to provide citizens with a simple and expeditious method of accessing public records.”<sup>278</sup>

A policy of a governmental agency cannot exempt it from the application of Chapter 119, F.S., a general law.<sup>279</sup> Nor may an agency impose conditions on the right of inspection of records which are not permitted by the Public Records Act.<sup>280</sup> For example, a city may not require the use of a code to review e-mail correspondence of city’s police department and human resources department.<sup>281</sup> Similarly, a policy requiring a physical address for mailing copies of requested public records or the personal appearance of the requester would not appear to relate to the custodian’s duty to protect public records from alteration or destruction, but to impose additional constraints on the requester.<sup>282</sup>

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## **2. Individuals authorized to access public records**

Section 119.01, F.S., provides that “[i]t is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by *any person*.” (e.s.) A public employee is a person within the meaning of Ch. 119, F.S. and, as such, possesses the same right of inspection as any other person.<sup>283</sup>

As one court has stated, “even though a public agency may believe that a person or group are fanatics, harassers or are extremely annoying, the public records are available to all of the citizens of the State of Florida.”<sup>284</sup>

## **3. Purpose of request**

The requester is not required to explain the purpose or reason for a public records request. “The motivation of the person seeking the records does not impact the person’s right to see them under the Public Records Act.”<sup>285</sup>

Thus, an agency is not authorized to impose conditions or limit access to public records based on a suspicion that the request may be for an improper purpose.<sup>286</sup> However, Florida Statutes impose criminal penalties for the unauthorized use of personal identification information for fraudulent or harassment purposes and for the criminal use of a public record or public records information.<sup>287</sup>

Similarly, “the fact that a person seeking access to public records wishes to use them in a commercial enterprise does not alter his or her rights under Florida’s public records law.”<sup>288</sup>

## **4. Role of the records custodian**

Section 119.011(5), F.S., defines the term “custodian of public records” to mean “the elected or appointed state, county, or municipal officer charged with the responsibility of maintaining the office having public records, or his or her designee.”<sup>289</sup>

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The courts have said that the term “custodian” for purposes of the Public Records Act refers to all agency personnel who have it within their power to release or communicate public records. But, “the mere fact that an employee of a public agency temporarily possesses a document does not necessarily mean that the person has custody as defined by section 119.07.”<sup>290</sup> In order to have custody, one must have supervision and control over the document or have legal responsibility for its care, keeping or guardianship.<sup>291</sup>

The custodian of public records and his or her designee must acknowledge requests to inspect or copy records promptly and respond to such requests in good faith.<sup>292</sup> A good faith response includes making reasonable efforts to determine from other officers or employees within the agency whether such a record exists and, if so, the location at which the record can be accessed.<sup>293</sup>

## **5. *Requests for copies***

“It is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection *and copying* by any person.” (e.s.)<sup>294</sup> In addition, s. 119.07(1)(a), F.S., provides that “[e]very person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so . . . .” Finally, s. 119.07(4), F.S., requires the custodian to “furnish a copy or a certified copy of the record upon payment of the fee prescribed by law . . . .”

Similarly, if the requester identifies a record with sufficient specificity to permit the agency to identify it and forwards the statutory fee, the agency must furnish by mail a copy of the record.<sup>295</sup>

## **6. *Status of records maintained by more than one agency***

The fact that a particular record is also maintained by another agency does not relieve the custodian of the obligation to permit



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inspection and copying of the records in the custodian's agency, in the absence of an applicable statutory exemption.<sup>296</sup>

## **7. “Overbroad” public records requests**

In *Lorei v. Smith*,<sup>297</sup> the court recognized that the “breadth of such right [to gain access to public records] is virtually unfettered, save for the statutory exemptions . . . .” Accordingly, in the absence of a statutory exemption, a custodian must produce the records requested regardless of the number of records involved or possible inconvenience.

Note, however, s. 119.07(4)(d), F.S., authorizes a custodian to charge, in addition to the cost of duplication, a reasonable service charge for the cost of the extensive use of information technology resources or of personnel, if such extensive use is required because of the nature or volume of public records to be inspected or copied.<sup>298</sup>

Moreover, “a public records request must be specific enough for the records custodian to perform the requested action.”<sup>299</sup> The agency’s legal counsel should be consulted if there are questions regarding whether a particular request is specific enough to enable the custodian to identify the record being requested.

## **8. Written request or form requirements**

Chapter 119, F.S., does not authorize an agency to require that requests for records be in person or in writing.<sup>300</sup> As noted in AGO 80-57, a custodian must honor a request for records which is sufficient to identify the records desired, whether the request is in writing, over the telephone, or in person, provided that the required fees are paid.

If a public agency believes that it is necessary to provide written documentation of a request for public records, the agency may require that the custodian complete an appropriate form or document; however, the person requesting the records cannot be

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required to provide such documentation as a precondition to the granting of the request to inspect or copy public records.<sup>301</sup>

## **9. Identification of requester**

A person requesting access to or copies of public records may not be required to disclose his or her name, address, telephone number or the like to the custodian, unless the custodian is required by law to obtain this information prior to releasing the records.<sup>302</sup>

Accordingly, a court ruled city may not require an anonymous requester who made a public records request via email to provide an “address or other identifiable source for payment of the associated costs.”<sup>303</sup>

Instead, the “city could have sent an estimate of costs through email to the requester just as it could through regular mail, had the request been made via paper by an anonymous requester.”<sup>304</sup>

## **10. Creation of new records and reformatting records**

The statutory obligation of the custodian of public records is to provide access to, or copies of, public records “at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records” provided that the required fees are paid.<sup>305</sup> However, agencies are not required to “pore through their own records to answer specific questions.”<sup>306</sup> For example, the Public Records Act does not require a town to produce an employee, such as the financial officer, to answer questions regarding the financial records of the town.<sup>307</sup>

In other words, Ch. 119, F.S., provides a right of access to inspect and copy an agency’s existing public records; it does not mandate that an agency create new records in order to accommodate a request for information from the agency. Thus, the clerk of court is not required to provide an inmate with a list of documents from a case file which may be responsive to some forthcoming request.<sup>308</sup> However, in order to comply with the statutory

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directive that an agency provide copies of public records upon payment of the statutory fee, an agency must respond to requests by mail for information as to copying costs.<sup>309</sup>

Similarly, an agency is not ordinarily required to reformat its electronic records and provide them in a particular form as demanded by the requester.<sup>310</sup> For example, the Attorney General's Office concluded that a school district was not required to furnish electronic records in an electronic format other than the standard format routinely maintained by the district.<sup>311</sup>

Despite the general rule, an agency may be required to provide access to electronic records through a specially designed program, prepared by or at the expense of the requester, where:

- 1) available programs do not access all of the public records stored in the computer's data banks; or
- 2) the information in the computer accessible by the use of available programs would include exempt information necessitating a special program to delete such exempt items; or
- 3) for any reason the form in which the information is proffered does not fairly and meaningfully represent the records; or
- 4) the court determines other exceptional circumstances exist warranting this special remedy.<sup>312</sup>

For the purpose of satisfying a public records request, the fee to be charged by an agency if it elects to provide a copy of a public record in a medium that is not routinely used by the agency, or if it elects to compile information that is not routinely developed or maintained by the agency or that requires a substantial amount of manipulation or programming, must be in accordance with s. 119.07(4), F.S. (authorizing imposition of a special service charge if extensive information technology resources or labor are required).<sup>313</sup>

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## **11. Remote access**

Section 119.07(2)(a), F.S., states that “[a]n additional means of inspecting or copying public records,” a custodian may provide access to public records by remote electronic means, provided exempt or confidential information is not disclosed. Thus, an agency is authorized, but not required, to permit remote electronic access to public records.

Section 119.07(2)(b), F.S., requires the custodian to provide safeguards to protect the contents of the public records from unauthorized electronic access or alteration and to prevent the disclosure or modification of those portions of the records which are exempt from disclosure.

Unless otherwise required by law, the custodian may charge a fee for remote electronic access, granted under a contractual arrangement with a user, which fee may include the direct and indirect costs of providing such access. However, fees for remote electronic access provided to the general public must be in accordance with the provisions of s. 119.07, F.S.<sup>314</sup>

## **12. Records available in more than one medium**

An agency must provide a copy of the record in the medium requested if the agency maintains the record in that medium, and the agency may charge a fee which shall be in accordance with Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>315</sup> Thus, a custodian of public records must, if asked for a copy of a computer software disk used by an agency, provide a copy of the disk in its original format; a typed transcript would not satisfy the requirements of s. 119.07(1), F.S.<sup>316</sup>

Similarly, an agency violated the Public Records Act when it referred the requester to a website instead of providing paper copies of the records.<sup>317</sup>

## **13. Amount of time allowed for response**

The custodian of public records or his or her designee is required

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to acknowledge requests to inspect or copy records promptly and to respond to such requests in good faith.<sup>318</sup> The Public Records Act, however, does not contain a specific time limit (such as 24 hours or 10 days) for compliance with public records requests. The Florida Supreme Court has stated that the only delay in producing records permitted under Ch. 119, F.S., “is the limited reasonable time allowed the custodian to retrieve the record and delete those portions of the record the custodian asserts are exempt.”<sup>319</sup>

A municipal policy which provides for an automatic delay in the production of public records is impermissible.<sup>320</sup>

Thus, an agency is not authorized to delay inspection of personnel records in order to allow the employee to be present during the inspection of his or her records.<sup>321</sup>

Similarly, the Attorney General’s Office has advised that a board of trustees of a police pension fund may not delay release of its records until such time as the request is submitted to the board for a vote.<sup>322</sup>

**a. Delay in response**

A unjustified delay in disclosing records constitutes an unlawful refusal to provide public records.<sup>323</sup>

**b. Arbitrary time for inspection**

While an agency may restrict the hours during which public records may be inspected to those hours when the agency is open to the public, a custodian is not authorized to establish an arbitrary time period during which records may or may not be inspected.<sup>324</sup> Thus, an agency policy which permits inspection of its public records only from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, violates the Public Records Act.<sup>325</sup> There may be instances where, due to the nature or volume of the records requested, a delay based upon physical problems in retrieving the records and protecting them is necessary; however, the adoption of a schedule in which public records may be viewed only during

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certain hours is impermissible.<sup>326</sup>

**c. Standing requests for production of future records**

The Attorney General’s Office has stated that upon receipt of a public records request, the agency must comply by producing all non-exempt documents in the custody of the agency that are responsive to the request, upon payment of the charges authorized in Chapter 119, F.S. However, this mandate applies only to those documents in the custody of the agency at the time of the request; nothing in the Public Records Act appears to require that an agency respond to a so-called “standing” request for production of public records that it may receive or produce in the future.<sup>327</sup>

**14. Confidentiality agreements**

An agency “cannot bargain away its Public Records Act duties with promises of confidentiality in settlement agreements.”<sup>328</sup>

For example, in *National Collegiate Athletic Association v. Associated Press*,<sup>329</sup> the court held that a confidentiality agreement entered into by a private law firm on behalf of a state university with the NCAA that allowed access to records contained on the NCAA’s secure custodial website that were used by the university in preparing a response to possible NCAA sanctions, had no impact on whether such records were public records, stating that “[a] public record cannot be transformed into a private record merely because an agent of the government has promised that it will be kept private.”<sup>330</sup>

Moreover, to allow the maker or sender of records to dictate the circumstances under which the records are to be deemed confidential would permit private parties, as opposed to the Legislature, to determine which public records are subject to disclosure and which are not. Such a result would contravene the purpose and terms of Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>331</sup>

Therefore, unless the Legislature has expressly authorized the

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maker of records received by an agency to keep the material confidential, the wishes of the sender or the agency in this regard cannot supersede the requirements of Ch. 119, F.S.<sup>332</sup>

Similarly, an agency is not authorized to refuse to allow inspection of public records it made or received in connection with the transaction of official business on the grounds that the documents have been furnished to another agency or official other than the records custodian.<sup>333</sup>

“Given the aggressive nature of the public’s right to inspect and duplicate public records, a governmental agency may not avoid a public records request by transferring custody of its records to another agency.”<sup>334</sup> Likewise, public records cannot be withheld from the public by transferring physical custody of the records to the agency’s attorneys.<sup>335</sup>

Similarly, in *Barfield v. Florida Department of Law Enforcement*,<sup>336</sup> the court held that an agency that received records from a private entity in the course of official business and did not make copies of the documents could not “return” them to the entity following receipt of a public records request. The court ordered the agency to demand the return of the records from the private entity so they could be copied for the requester.<sup>337</sup>

## **15. Redaction of confidential or exempt information**

Section 119.07(1)(e), F.S., states that a custodian of a public record who contends that a record or part of a record is exempt from inspection must state the basis for the exemption, including the statutory citation to the exemption. Additionally, upon request, the custodian must state in writing and with particularity the reasons for the conclusion that the record is exempt or confidential.<sup>338</sup>

However, s. 119.071(1)(e), “requires only record-by-record — not redaction-by-redaction — identification of the exemptions authoring the redactions in each record.”<sup>339</sup> The court upheld the agency’s use of a form with checkboxes for the redactions

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in the records and rejected the petitioner's contention that the agency should have specified which exemption applies to which redaction.

Moreover, in *City of St. Petersburg v. Romine ex rel. Dillinger*,<sup>340</sup> the court cautioned that the Public Records Act "may not be used in such a way to obtain information that the legislature has declared must be exempt from disclosure." Thus, a request for agency records may not be phrased or responded to in terms of a request for the specific documents asked for and received by a law enforcement agency during the course of an active criminal investigation.<sup>341</sup>

Where a public record contains some information which is exempt from disclosure, s. 119.07(1)(d), F.S., requires the custodian of the record to redact only that portion or portions of the record for which an exemption is asserted and to provide the remainder of the record for examination.<sup>342</sup>

## **16. Privacy rights**

It is well established in Florida that "neither a custodian of records nor a person who is the subject of a record can claim a constitutional right of privacy as a bar to requested inspection of a public record which is in the hands of a government agency."<sup>343</sup>

### **E. FEES**

#### **1. Fees for inspection of public records**

Providing access to public records is a statutory duty imposed by the Legislature upon all record custodians and should not be considered a profit-making or revenue-generating operation.<sup>344</sup>

Thus, public information must be open for inspection without charge unless otherwise expressly provided by law.<sup>345</sup>

Section 119.07(4)(d), F.S., however, authorizes the imposition



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of a special service charge when the nature or volume of public records to be inspected is such as to require extensive use of information technology resources, or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance, or both. The charge must be reasonable and based on the labor or computer costs actually incurred by the agency. The special service charge applies to requests for both inspection and copies of public records when extensive clerical assistance is required or extensive use of information technology resources is required.<sup>346</sup>

In addition, an agency may adopt a policy imposing a reasonable special service charge based on the actual labor cost for clerical personnel who are required, due to the nature or volume of a public records request, to safeguard such records from loss or destruction during their inspection.<sup>347</sup> In doing so, however, the county's policy should reflect no more than the actual cost of the personnel's time and be sensitive to accommodating the request in such a way as to ensure unfettered access while safeguarding the records.<sup>348</sup> Moreover, it would be difficult to justify the imposition of a fee for extensive clerical or supervisory assistance if the personnel providing such assistance were simultaneously performing regular duties.<sup>349</sup>

## **2. Fees for copies of public records**

If no fee is prescribed elsewhere in the statutes, s. 119.07(4)(a)1., F.S., authorizes the custodian to charge a fee of up to 15 cents per one-sided copy for copies that are 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches or less. An agency may charge no more than an additional 5 cents for each two-sided duplicated copy.<sup>350</sup>

A charge of up to \$1.00 per copy may be assessed for a certified copy of a public record.<sup>351</sup>

For other copies, the charge is limited to the actual cost of duplication of the record.<sup>352</sup> The phrase "actual cost of duplication" is defined to mean "the cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate the public record, but does not include the labor cost and overhead cost associated with such

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duplication.”<sup>353</sup> An exception, however, exists for copies of county maps or aerial photographs supplied by county constitutional officers which may include a reasonable charge for the labor and overhead associated with their duplication.<sup>354</sup>

### **3. Special service charge**

#### **a. Authority to impose reasonable special service charge**

Section 119.07(4)(d), F.S., states that if the nature or volume of public records to be inspected or copied requires the extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance, or both, the agency may charge a reasonable service charge based on the cost actually incurred by the agency for such extensive use of information technology resources or personnel. When warranted, the special service charge applies to requests for both inspection and copies of public records.<sup>355</sup>

Thus, while an agency may not refuse to allow inspection or copying of public records based upon the number of records requested or the span of time which is covered by the public records request, if extensive use of information technology resources or clerical or supervisory personnel is needed in order to produce the requested records, the agency may impose a reasonable special service charge that reflects the actual costs incurred for the extensive use of such resources or personnel.<sup>356</sup>

Section 119.07(4)(d), F.S., does not contain a definition of the term “extensive.” In 1991, a divided First District Court of Appeal upheld a hearing officer’s order rejecting an inmate challenge to a Department of Corrections rule that defined “extensive” for purposes of the special service charge to mean that it would take more than 15 minutes to locate, review for confidential information, copy and refile the requested material.<sup>357</sup>

Moreover, the statute mandates that the special service charge be “reasonable.” For example, in one case a court reviewed a

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challenge to a service charge that exceeded \$4,000 for staff time involved in responding to a public records request, and said that an “excessive charge could well serve to inhibit the pursuit of rights conferred by the Public Records Act.”<sup>358</sup> Accordingly, the court required the agency to “explain in more detail the reason for the magnitude of the assessment.”<sup>359</sup>

“Information technology resources” is defined as data processing hardware and software and services, communications, supplies, personnel, facility resources, maintenance and training.<sup>360</sup> The term does not include a videotape or a machine to view a videotape.<sup>361</sup> The fact that the request involves the use of information technology resources is not sufficient to incur the imposition of the special service charge; rather, extensive use of such resources is required.<sup>362</sup>

**b. Costs to review and redact statutorily exempt material**

An agency is not ordinarily authorized to charge for the cost to review records for statutorily exempt material.<sup>363</sup> However, the special service charge may be imposed for this work if the volume of records and the number of potential exemptions make review and redaction of the records a time-consuming task.<sup>364</sup> As one court stated, because the Public Records Act requires a records custodian to “determine whether the requested records exist, locate the records, and review each record to determine if any of those records are exempt from production,” the agency may charge the special service charge as authorized under s. 119.07(4) (d), F.S., for the cost to review voluminous requested records for exempt material.<sup>365</sup>

**c. Calculation of labor costs**

In *Board of County Commissioners of Highlands County v. Colby*,<sup>366</sup> the court concluded that an agency’s charge for labor in responding to an extensive public records request could include both the salary and benefits of the personnel providing the service. However, the charge must be reasonable and based on the actual labor costs incurred by the agency.<sup>367</sup>

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The term “supervisory assistance” has not been widely interpreted. In one case, the circuit judge approved a rate based on an agency attorney’s salary when the attorney was required to review exempt material in a voluminous criminal case file. The court noted that “only an attorney or paralegal” could responsibly perform this type of review because of the “complexity of the records reviewed, the various public record exemptions and possible prohibitions, and the necessary discretionary decisions to be made with respect to potential exemptions . . . .”<sup>368</sup>

**d. Authority to require deposit**

Section 119.07(4)(a)1., F.S., states that the custodian of public records shall furnish a copy or a certified copy of the record “upon payment of the fee prescribed by law . . . .”<sup>369</sup>

Accordingly, an agency’s policy of requiring the payment of a deposit prior to redaction and delivery of hundreds of telephone recordings related to a criminal trial was determined to be “facially reasonable.”<sup>370</sup>

Similarly, another court noted that a “policy of requiring an advance deposit seems prudent given the legislature’s determination that taxpayers should not shoulder the entire expense of responding to an extensive request for public records.”<sup>371</sup>

An agency may refuse to produce additional records if the fees for a previous request for records have not been paid by the requester. As stated by the court in *Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*,<sup>372</sup> s. 119.07(4), F.S., “does not require the City to do any more than what it did in this case,” i.e., require Lozman to pay the bill for the first group of records he requested before the city would make any further documents available. However, the requester’s failure to timely pay fees to obtain public records does not permit the agency to ban him from ever obtaining other records in the future, provided the requester pays the amount owing for the first request.<sup>373</sup>

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#### **4. *Requests for information regarding costs to obtain public records***

In order to comply with the statutory directive that an agency provide copies of public records upon payment of the statutory fee, an agency must respond to requests for information as to copying costs.<sup>374</sup>

Similarly, a court said that if an agency is asked for a large number of records, the fee should be communicated to the requester before the work is undertaken.<sup>375</sup> “If the agency gives the requesting party an estimate of the total charge, or the hourly rate to be applied, the party can then determine whether it appears reasonable under the circumstances.”<sup>376</sup>

#### **5. *Indigent requesters***

Chapter 119, F.S., does not contain a provision that prohibits agencies from charging indigent persons or inmates the applicable statutory fee to obtain copies of public records.<sup>377</sup>

An agency, however, is not precluded from choosing to provide informational copies of public records without charge.<sup>378</sup>

#### **6. *Development, travel or overhead costs***

An agency should not consider the furnishing of public records to be a “revenue-generating operation.”<sup>379</sup>

The Public Records Act does not authorize the addition of overhead costs such as utilities or other office expenses to the charge for public records.<sup>380</sup> Similarly, an agency may not charge for travel time to obtain public records stored off-premises.<sup>381</sup> For example, if municipal pension records are stored in a records storage facility outside city limits, the city may not pass along to the public records requester the costs to retrieve the records.<sup>382</sup>

Nor may an agency assess fees designed to recoup the original cost of developing or producing the records.<sup>383</sup>

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Therefore, unless a specific request for copies requires extensive clerical or supervisory assistance or extensive use of information technology resources so as to trigger the special service charge authorized by s. 119.07(4)(d), F.S., an agency may charge only the actual cost of duplication for copies of computerized public records.<sup>384</sup> The imposition of the service charge, however, is dependent upon the nature or volume of records requested, not on the cost to either develop or maintain the records or the database system.<sup>385</sup>

### **7. Agency records held by private companies**

Although an agency may contract with private companies to provide information also obtainable through the agency, it may not abdicate its duty to produce such records for inspection and copying by requiring those seeking public records to do so only through its designee and then paying whatever fee that company may establish for its services.<sup>386</sup> The agency is the custodian of its public records and, upon request, must produce such records for inspection and copy such records at the statutorily prescribed fee.<sup>387</sup>

### **8. Sales tax**

The sales tax imposed pursuant to s. 212.05, F.S., is not applicable to the fee charged for providing copies of records under s. 119.07, F.S.<sup>388</sup>

### **9. Confidential records**

Unless another fee to obtain a particular record is prescribed by law, an agency may not charge fees that exceed those in Ch. 119, F.S, when providing copies of confidential records to persons who are authorized to obtain them.<sup>389</sup>

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## **10. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles crash reports**

In the absence of statutory provision, the charges authorized in s. 119.07(4), F.S., govern the fees to obtain copies of crash reports from law enforcement agencies. However, there are specific statutes which apply to fees to obtain copies of reports from the *Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles*.<sup>390</sup>

## **F. REMEDIES AND PENALTIES**

### **1. Voluntary mediation program**

Section 16.60, F.S., establishes an informal mediation program within the Office of the Attorney General as an alternative for resolution of open government disputes. For more information about the voluntary mediation program, please contact the Office of the Attorney General at the following address: The Office of the Attorney General, PL-01, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050; telephone (850)245-0140; or you may visit the Office of the Attorney General website: [www.myfloridalegal.com](http://www.myfloridalegal.com).

### **2. Civil action**

A person denied the right to inspect and/or copy public records under the Public Records Act may bring a civil action against the agency to enforce the terms of Ch. 119, F.S. Before filing a lawsuit, the petitioner must have furnished a public records request to the agency.<sup>391</sup>

Section 119.11(1), F.S., mandates that actions brought under ch. 119 are entitled to an immediate hearing and take priority over other pending cases.

Section 119.12, F.S., provides authority for an award of attorney fees and reasonable costs in civil actions filed to enforce the provisions of the Public Records Act, provided that certain conditions are met.<sup>392</sup>

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### **3. Criminal penalties**

Section 119.10(1)(b), F.S., states that a public officer who *knowingly* violates the provisions of s. 119.07(1), F.S., is subject to suspension and removal or impeachment and commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable by possible criminal penalties of one year in prison, or \$1,000 fine, or both.

Section 119.10(1)(a), F.S., provides that a violation of any provision of Ch. 119, F.S., by a public officer is a noncriminal infraction, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500.<sup>393</sup>

## **G. MAINTENANCE, STORAGE AND RETENTION REQUIREMENTS**

### **1. Maintenance and storage of records**

All public records should be kept in the buildings in which they are ordinarily used.<sup>394</sup> Moreover, insofar as practicable, a custodian of public records of vital, permanent, or archival records shall keep them in fireproof and waterproof safes, vaults, or rooms fitted with noncombustible materials and in such arrangement as to be easily accessible for convenient use.<sup>395</sup>

Thus, as a general rule, public records may not routinely be removed from the building or office in which such records are ordinarily kept except for official purposes.<sup>396</sup> The retention of such records in the home of a public official would appear to circumvent the public access requirements of the Public Records Act and compromise the rights of the public to inspect and copy such records.<sup>397</sup>

### **2. Delivery of records to successor**

Section 119.021(4)(a), F.S., provides that whoever has custody of public records shall deliver such records to his or her successor at the expiration of his or her term of office or, if there is no successor, to the records and information management program



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of the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State.<sup>398</sup>

### **3. Retention and disposal of records**

#### **a. Retention schedules for public records**

Section 119.021(2)(a), F.S. requires the Division of Library and Information Services (division) of the Department of State to adopt rules establishing retention schedules and a disposal process for public records. Each agency must comply with these rules.<sup>399</sup>

Section 257.36(6), F.S., states that a “public record may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of only in accordance with retention schedules established by the division.” Thus, for example, a municipality may not remove and destroy disciplinary notices, with or without the employee’s consent, during the course of resolving collective bargaining grievances, except in accordance with the statutory restrictions on disposal of records.<sup>400</sup>

#### **b. Exempt records**

The statutory restrictions on destruction of public records apply even if the record is exempt from disclosure. For example, in AGO 81-12, the Attorney General’s Office concluded that the City of Hollywood could not destroy or dispose of licensure, certification, or employment examination question and answer sheets except as authorized by statute. An exemption only removes the records from public access requirements, it does not exempt the records from the other provisions of Ch. 119, F.S., such as those requiring that public records be kept in a safe place or those regulating the destruction of public records.<sup>401</sup>

Electronic public records are also subject to retention schedules.<sup>402</sup>

Moreover, if an assertion is made by the custodian that a requested record is not a public record subject to public inspection or copying, the requested record may not be disposed of for a period of 30

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days after the date on which a written request to inspect or copy the record was made to the custodian; if a civil action is instituted within the 30-day period to enforce the provisions of this section with respect to the requested record, the custodian may not dispose of the record except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction after notice to all affected parties.<sup>403</sup>

**c. Evidence obtained by law enforcement agencies**

Documentary evidence obtained by a police department is a public record subject to retention schedules approved by the division.<sup>404</sup>

However, “the disposition of evidence not constituting a public record within the meaning of Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, would appear to be dependent upon an agency’s determination that it is no longer needed.”<sup>405</sup>

**d. Duplicate records**

Section 257.36(6), F.S., requires the division to adopt rules which among other things, establish “[s]tandards for the reproduction of records for security or with a view to the disposal of the original record.” An agency that designates an electronic or microfilmed copy as the record (master) copy may then designate the paper original as a duplicate and dispose of it in accordance with the retention schedule for duplicates in the applicable retention schedule unless another law, rule, or ordinance specifically requires its retention.<sup>406</sup>

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## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### 1. Florida Statutes

To access the Florida Statutes, visit

[leg.state.fl.us/Statutes](http://leg.state.fl.us/Statutes)

### 2. Records Retention

The Department of State, Bureau of Archives and Records Management maintains records retention schedules. To access the records retention schedules, visit:

[dos.fl.gov/library-archives/records-management](http://dos.fl.gov/library-archives/records-management)

Telephone number for questions about records retention and disposition:

**850-245-6750**

Email address for questions:

[recmgt@dos.myflorida.com](mailto:recmgt@dos.myflorida.com)



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## Endnotes

- 1 *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Associates, Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).
- 2 *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So. 2d 420 (Fla.1979).
- 3 *Cf. Church of Scientology Flag Service Org., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 97-688CI-07 (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. February 27, 1997) (physical specimens relating to an autopsy are not public records because in order to constitute a “public record” for purposes of Ch. 119, “the record itself must be susceptible of some form of copying”).
- 4 *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Associates, Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).
- 5 The public records status of uncirculated personal notes prepared for the personal use of the writer can be more difficult to determine. Compare *The Justice Coalition v. The First District Court of Appeal Judicial Nominating Commission*, 823 So. 2d 185, 192 (Fla. 1st DCA 2002) (public employees’ notes to themselves “which are designed for their own personal use in remembering certain things do not fall within the definition of ‘public record’”); with *Miami Herald Media Co. v. Sarnoff*, 971 So. 2d 915 (Fla. 3d DCA 2007) (memorandum prepared by a city commissioner after a meeting with a former city official, summarizing details of what was said and containing alleged factual information about possible criminal activity, was a public record subject to disclosure). The agency attorney should be consulted on any question about the public records status of handwritten personal notes.
- 6 *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So. 2d 420 (Fla. 1979). See, e.g., s. 119.071(1)(d), F.S., providing a limited work product exemption for agency attorneys.
- 7 *Seigle v. Barry*, 422 So. 2d 63, 65 (Fla. 4th DCA 1982). And see *National Collegiate Athletic Association v. Associated Press*, 18 So. 3d 1201 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009)(public records law is not limited to paper documents but applies to documents that exist only in digital form).
- 8 AGO 89-39.
- 9 And see the discussion on page 4, noting that in evaluating whether a public official’s records were made or received in the course of official business for purposes of Ch. 119, the determining factor is the nature

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of the record and not whether the record is located in a private or government computer or communications device.

10 As the court stated in *Rhea v. District Board of Trustees of Santa Fe College*, 109 So. 3d 851, 855 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013): “electronic communications, such as e-mail, are covered [by the Public Records Act] just like communications on paper.” *Accord* AGO 01-20. *And see* s. 668.6076, F.S., requiring agencies that operate a website and use electronic mail to post the following statement in a conspicuous location on the agency website: “Under Florida law, e-mail addresses are public records. If you do not want your e-mail address released in response to a public records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact this office by phone or in writing.”

11 *See* s. 257.36(6), F.S., stating that a public record may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of only in accordance with retention schedules established by the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State.

12 AGO 09-19.

13 *Id.* *And see* AGO 08-07 (city council members who post comments and emails relating to the transaction of city business on a privately owned and operated website “would be responsible for ensuring that the information is maintained in accordance with the Public Records Law”).

14 *O’Boyle v. Town of Gulf Stream*, 257 So. 3d 1036, 1040-1041 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018). *And see* *City of Sunny Isles Beach v. Gatto*, 338 So. 3d 1045 (Fla. 3d DCA 2022), noting that a “city commissioner’s text messages may be a public record,” although a private communication by a municipal official falls “outside of the definition of public record.” For more information on the status of personal records created or received by public officials on government or private devices, please see the discussion on page 4.

15 *Id.* at 1041.

16 *See* general records schedule GS1-SL for state and local governmental agencies, electronic communications, available online at the Department of State website. Stated another way, it is the content, nature and purpose of the electronic message that determines how long it is retained, not the technology that is used to send the message.

17 *State v. City of Clearwater*, 863 So. 2d 149, 154 (Fla. 2003).

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18 *State v. City of Clearwater*, at 151n.2.

19 See *O’Boyle v. Town of Gulf Stream*, 257 So. 3d 1036, 1040 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018); and *City of Sunny Isles Beach v. Gatto*, 338 So. 3d 1045 (Fla. 3d DCA 2022).

20 *News and Sun-Sentinel Company v. Schwab, Twitty & Hanser Architectural Group, Inc.*, 596 So. 2d 1029 (Fla. 1992).

21 *Times Publishing Company v. Corrections Corporation of America*, No. 91-429 CA 01 (Fla. 5th Cir. Ct. December 4, 1991). And see *Prison Health Services, Inc. v. Lakeland Ledger Publishing Company*, 718 So. 2d 204 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998 (medical services)); *Wisner v. City of Tampa Police Department*, 601 So. 2d 296, 298 (Fla. 2d DCA 1992) (a city may not allow a private entity to maintain physical custody of polygraph chart used in police internal affairs investigation to circumvent Ch. 119, F.S.). And note s. 119.0701, F.S., requiring a public agency contract for services to include a statement providing contact information for the public agency’s custodian of public records, and also providing requirements for contractors, as defined in the statute, relating to public records requests.

22 AGOs 91-74 and 80-96. And see AGO 08-23 (officer trip sheets revealing identity of officer, location and hours of work and locations to which officers have responded for emergency and non-emergency purposes are “not generally exempt” from disclosure).

23 See *Woolling v. Lamar*, 764 So. 2d 765, 768 (Fla. 5th DCA 2000), review denied, 786 So. 2d 1186 (Fla. 2001).

24 AGO 91-74. See also *Palm Beach Daily News v. Terlizzese*, No. CL-91-3954-AF (Fla. 15th Cir. Ct. April 5, 1991), holding that a newspaper was not entitled under Ch. 119, F.S., to inspect the complete and uncensored incident report (prepared following a reported sexual battery but prior to the arrest of a suspect), including the investigating officer’s narrative report of the interview with the victim, since such information was exempt from inspection as active criminal investigative information and as information identifying sexual battery victims. See s. 119.071(2)(c) and (h).

25 Section 119.011(3)(b), F.S.

26 AGO 78-23. And see the discussion of autopsy reports on page 15.

27 Section 119.011(3)(a), F.S.

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28 See, e.g., *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So. 2d 1135, 1137 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994), in which the court held that a city was authorized to withhold exempt active criminal investigative records but must disclose information which is not exempt.

29 575 So. 2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). And see AGO 90-50. Cf. s. 838.21, F.S.

30 *Barfield v. City of Tallahassee*, 171 So. 3d 239 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015)

31 *Id.*

32 Section 119.011(3)(c)5., F.S.

33 See, e.g., *Staton v. McMillan*, 597 So. 2d 940, 941 (Fla. 1st DCA 1992) (active criminal investigation exemption does not apply to information for which disclosure was required under discovery rules). Cf. *State v. Buenoano*, 707 So. 2d 714 (Fla. 1998) (restricted access documents provided to state attorney by federal government pursuant to a loan agreement retained their confidential status under a Florida law providing an exemption for out-of-state criminal investigative information that is shared with Florida criminal justice agencies on a confidential basis, even though the documents erroneously had been given to the defendant and placed in the court record).

34 407 So. 2d 396 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).

35 See also *Bludworth v. Palm Beach Newspapers, Inc.*, 476 So. 2d 775 (Fla. 4th DCA 1985); *News-Press Publishing Co. Inc. v. D'Alessandro*, No. 96-2743-CA-RWP (Fla. 20th Cir. Ct. April 24, 1996) (once state allowed defense counsel to listen to portions of a surveillance audiotape involving a city councilman accused of soliciting undue compensation, those portions of the audiotape became excluded from the definition of “criminal investigative information,” and were subject to public inspection). Cf. *City of Miami v. Post-Newsweek Stations Florida, Inc.*, 837 So. 2d 1002, 1003 (Fla. 3d DCA 2002).

36 See *Miami Herald Publishing Company v. Lewis*, 426 So. 2d 1 (Fla. 1982); *Florida Freedom Newspapers, Inc. v. McCrary*, 520 So. 2d 32 (Fla. 1988); *Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida Inc. v. Doe*, 612 So. 2d 549 (Fla. 1992). And see *Morris Communications Company LLC v. State*, 844 So. 2d 671, 673n.3 (Fla. 1st DCA 2003) (although documents turned over to the defendant during discovery are generally public records subject to disclosure under Ch. 119, the courts have authority to



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manage pretrial publicity to protect the defendant's constitutional rights as described in *Miami Herald Publishing Company v. Lewis*, *supra*). Cf. *Times Publishing Co. v. State*, 903 So. 2d 322 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005).

37 *Henderson v. State*, 745 So. 2d 319 (Fla. 1999).

38 Section 119.011(3)(d)2., F.S.

39 *Id.*

40 *Barfield v. City of Fort Lauderdale Police Department*, 639 So. 2d 1012, 1016 (Fla. 4th DCA).

41 *Id.* at 1016-1017.

42 *See Florida Freedom Newspapers, Inc. v. Dempsey*, 478 So. 2d 1128 (Fla. 1st DCA 1985).

43 *Id.* at 1131.

44 *Barfield v. City of Fort Lauderdale Police Department*, *supra*.

45 *Id.* *See also News-Press Publishing Co., Inc. v. Sapp*, 464 So. 2d 1335 (Fla. 2d DCA 1985) and *Wells v. Sarasota Herald Tribune Company, Inc.*, 546 So. 2d 1105 (Fla. 2d DCA 1989).

46 *News-Press Publishing Co., Inc. v. McDougall*, No. 92-1193CA-WCM (Fla. 20th Cir. Ct. February 26, 1992).

47 *Compare*, s. 119.071(2)(q), F.S., establishing an exemption for conviction integrity unit reinvestigation information, as defined in the exemption, for a reasonable time during an active, ongoing, and good faith investigation of a claim of actual innocence in a case that previously resulted in the conviction of the accused person and until the claim is no longer capable of further investigation.

48 *Metropolitan Dade County v. San Pedro*, 632 So. 2d 196 (Fla. 3d DCA 1994). *And see Mobile Press Register, Inc. v. Witt*, 24 Med. L. Rptr. 2336, No. 95-06324 CACE (13) (Fla. 17th Cir. Ct. May 21, 1996) (ordering that files in a 1981 unsolved murder be opened to the public because, despite recent reactivation of the investigation, the case had been dormant for many years and no arrest or prosecution had been initiated or was imminent).

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49 *Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, 698 So. 2d 1365, 1367 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997), quoting s. 119.011(3) (d)1., F.S. See *Barfield v. Orange County, Florida*, No. CI92-5913 (Fla. 9th Cir. Ct. August 4, 1992) (denying a petition for writ of mandamus seeking access to gang intelligence files compiled by the sheriff's office). See also AGO 94-48.

50 *Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, *supra*.

51 Section 119.011(3)(d), F.S. See *News-Press Publishing Co., Inc. v. Sapp*, *supra*; and *Tal- Mason v. Satz*, 614 So. 2d 1134 (Fla. 4th DCA), *review denied*, 624 So. 2d 269 (Fla. 1993) (contents of prosecutorial case file not disclosable until the conclusion of defendant's direct appeal).

52 See *State v. Kokal*, 562 So. 2d 324, 326 (Fla. 1990); and *Osario v. State*, 34 So. 3d 98 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2010). *Accord Tribune Company v. Public Records*, 493 So. 2d 480, 483-484 (Fla. 2d DCA 1986) (actions for postconviction relief following affirmance of the conviction on direct appeal are not pending appeals for purposes of s. 119.011[3][d]2., F.S. See also *Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, 698 So. 2d 1365, 1367 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997) (the term "pending prosecutions or appeals" in s. 119.011[3][d], F.S., applies only to ongoing prosecutions or appeals which have not yet become final).

53 See *Bludworth v. Palm Beach Newspapers, Inc.*, 476 So. 2d 775, 779n.1 (Fla. 4th DCA 1985), ("Something that is not criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information cannot be active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information."). *Accord Staton v. McMillan*, 597 So. 2d 940, 941 (Fla. 1st DCA 1992) (active criminal investigation exemption does not apply to information for which disclosure was previously required under discovery rules even though there is a pending direct appeal).

54 *Staton v. McMillan*, 597 So. 2d 940, 941 (Fla. 1st DCA 1992).

55 See *Downs v. Austin*, 522 So. 2d 931, 935 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988).

56 *Arbelaez v. State*, 775 So. 2d 909, 918 (Fla. 2000).

57 *Church of Scientology Flag Service Org., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 97-688CI-07 (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. February 27, 1997).

58 *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So. 2d 1135, 1137 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994). *Accord Ragsdale v. State*, 720 So. 2d 203, 206 (Fla.1998).

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59 AGO 96-36.

60 *Woolling v. Lamar*, 764 So. 2d 765, 768 (Fla. 5th DCA 2000). In *Woolling*, the court held that a state attorney bore the burden of establishing that state attorney files in a nolle prossed case which were furnished to the federal government for prosecution of a defendant constituted active criminal investigative information; the fact that the federal government was actively prosecuting the case was not sufficient, standing alone, to justify imposition of the exemption.

61 See, e.g., *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, 438 So. 2d 516, 523 (Fla. 2d DCA 1983), *reversed on other grounds*, 458 So. 2d 1075 (Fla. 1984), *appeal dismissed sub nom.*, *Deperte v. Tribune Company*, 105 S.Ct. 2315 (1985).

62 *State Attorney's Office of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit v. Cable News Network, Inc.*, 251 So. 3d 205 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

63 AGO 88-25.

64 AGO 92-78.

65 Inf. Op. to Theobald, November 16, 2006.

66 AGO 01-75.

67 AGO 06-04.

68 *Id.* See also Inf. Op. to Theobald, November 16, 2006.

69 See *State v. Wright*, 803 So. 2d 793 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001) (state not required to disclose criminal histories of civilian witnesses which it obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The purpose of this statute is to “encourage cooperation between non-state and state criminal justice agencies.” *State v. Buenoano*, 707 So. 2d 714, 717 (Fla. 1998).

70 Section 119.071(2)(a), F.S. See *Satz v. Gore Newspapers Company*, 395 So. 2d 1274, 1275 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).

71 AGO 78-23. Cf. *Church of Scientology Flag Service Org., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 97-688CI-07 (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. February 27, 1997) (physical specimens relating to an autopsy are not public records).

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72 AGO 78-23. See *Church of Scientology Flag Service Org., Inc. v. Wood*, *supra* (predeath medical records in the possession of the medical examiner are not subject to public inspection).

73 AGO 78-23. See also the discussion on page 24 relating to s. 119.071(2)(p), F.S., regarding photographs and video or audio recordings of the killing of certain persons.

74 Section 406.135(2)(b), (c) F.S.

75 See AGOs 03-25 and 01-47, discussing the circumstances under which autopsy photographs and recordings may be viewed or copied. Compare *Sarasota Herald-Tribune v. State*, 924 So. 2d 8, 14 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005), in which the district court reversed a trial court order that had barred the media from viewing autopsy photographs that were admitted into evidence in open court during a murder trial; according to the appellate court, s. 406.135, F.S., “does not render these *court exhibits* confidential.” (e.s.)

76 And see s. 394.464(1), F.S., providing confidentiality for petitions for voluntary and involuntary admission for mental health treatment, court orders, and related records that are filed with or by a court under the Baker Act and authorizing disclosure to specified persons and entities. Similarly, s. 397.6760(1), F.S., provides an exemption for petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization and related court records filed with a court under Part V of Ch. 397, F.S. (substance abuse).

77 AGO 93-51.

78 Section 119.071(5)(b), F.S.

79 Section 119.071(2)(l), F.S.

80 *Id.*

81 *Id.*

82 And see s. 943.1718(2)(d), F.S.

83 Section 119.071(2)(l), F.S.

84 *Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, 698 So. 2d 1365, 1368 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997); *Salcines v. Tampa Television*, 454 So. 2d 639 (Fla. 2d DCA 1984); and *Rameses, Inc. v. Demings*, 29 So. 3d 418

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(Fla. 5th DCA 2010). *And see State v. Natson*, 661 So. 2d 926 (Fla. 4th DCA 1995) (private citizen who provided police with tip information which led to defendant's arrest may be afforded confidential informant status). *Cf. Doe v. State*, 901 So. 2d 881 (Fla. 4th DCA 2005) (where citizen provided information to state attorney's office which led to a criminal investigation and was justified in inferring or had a reasonable expectation that he would be treated as a confidential source, the citizen is entitled to have his identifying information redacted from the closed file, even though there was no express assurance of confidentiality by the state attorney's office); *State v. Bartholomew*, No. 08-5656CF10A (Fla. 17th Cir. Ct., August 7, 2009) (even if Crimestoppers Council of Broward County were an agency for purposes of Ch. 119, F.S., information relating to the identity of informants and persons from whom they received information would be confidential under s. 119.071[2][f], F.S.).

85 *Ocala Star Banner Corporation v. McGhee*, 643 So. 2d 1196 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994). *Accord Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, 698 So. 2d at 1368.

86 *City of St. Petersburg v. Romine ex rel. Dillinger*, 719 So. 2d 19, 21 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998).

87 *Id.*

88 *See* s. 119.011(3)(c)2., F.S.

89 *City of Tallahassee v. Florida Police Benevolent Association, Inc.*, 375 So. 3d 178 (Fla. 2023).

90 *See* AGO 96-82.

91 *See* AGO 96-82. *See also* s. 741.30(3)(a), F.S. (petitioner seeking an injunction for protection against domestic violence may furnish the petitioner's address to the court in a separate confidential filing for safety reasons); s. 787.03(6)(c) (current address and telephone number of the person taking the minor or incompetent person when fleeing from domestic violence and the current address and telephone number of the minor or incompetent person which are contained in the report made to a sheriff or state attorney under s. 787.03[6][b], F.S. are confidential and exempt from disclosure); and s. 784.046(4)(b), F.S.

92 *Id.*

93 *City of Gainesville v. Gainesville Sun Publishing Company*, No. 96-

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3425-CA (Fla. 8th Cir. Ct. October 28, 1996).

94 AGO 02-50. Section 741.29(2), F.S. provides that a copy of the initial report of an incident of domestic violence, excluding victim/witness statements or other materials that are part of the active criminal investigation as defined in Ch. 119, F.S., must be sent to the nearest locally certified domestic violence center within 24 hours of the law enforcement agency's receipt of the report.

95 Section 406.135(2)(b), F.S. *See also* s. 119.071(2)(p)2.b., F.S. (photograph or video or audio recording of killing of a minor is confidential).

96 AGO 82-30. Note, however, that s. 119.071(2)(j)1., F.S., provides that victims of certain crimes may file a written request to exempt information revealing their "personal assets."

97 Section 119.071(2)(h)1.F.S. Thus, information revealing the identity of victims of child abuse or sexual battery should be redacted from the copy of the report of domestic violence which is sent to the nearest domestic violence center pursuant to s. 741.29(2), F.S. AGO 92-14. *And see Palm Beach County Police Benevolent Association v. Neumann*, 796 So. 2d 1278 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001).

98 AGO 90-103. However, the autopsy report of a minor whose death was related to domestic violence held by a medical examiner is confidential and exempt. Section 406.135(2)(b), F.S. *And see* s. 119.071(2)(p)2.b., F.S. (photograph or video or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a minor is confidential and exempt).

99 Section 119.071(2)(j)2., F.S.

100 Section 119.071(2)(h)1.c, F.S.

101 Section 794.024(1), F.S. A violation of this section constitutes a second degree misdemeanor. Section 794.024(2), F.S. *Cf. State v. Globe Communications Corporation*, 648 So. 2d 110, 111 (Fla. 1994) (statute mandating criminal sanctions for printing, publishing or broadcasting "in any instrument of mass communication" information identifying a victim of a sexual offense, ruled unconstitutional). *And see* s. 794.026(1), F.S.

102 *See* AGO 93-54. *Accord* Inf. Op. to O'Brien, January 18, 1994. *Cf. Times Publishing Company v. A.J.*, 626 So. 2d 1314 (Fla. 1993).

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103 Section 39.202(1), and (2)(b), F.S. *See* Inf. Op. to Russell, October 24, 2001.

104 Section 119.105, F.S.

105 *Id.*

106 Section 119.10(2)(b), F.S.

107 AGO 90-80.

108 *Id.* The statute also provides that “[a]ny state or federal agency that is authorized to have access to such documents by any provision of law shall be granted such access in the furtherance of such agency’s statutory duties, notwithstanding this section.”

109 Section 914.27, F.S.

110 *See also* s. 406.135, F.S., relating to autopsy photographs. *And see State v. Schenecker*, No. 11-CF-001376A (Fla. 13th Cir. Ct. August 3, 2011), *cert. denied sub nom.*, *Media General Operations v. State*, 71 So. 3d 124 (Fla. 2d DCA 2011), in which the court concluded that a prior version of s. 119.071(2)(p), F.S., applied to crime scene photographs of the victims.

111 Section 119.071(2)(p), F.S. *And see State v. Schenecker*, No. 11-CF-001376A (Fla. 13th Cir. Ct. August 3, 2011), *cert. denied sub nom.*, *Media General Operations v. State*, 71 So. 3d 124 (Fla. 2d DCA 2011), in which the court concluded that a prior version of this statute applied to crime scene photographs of the victims.

112 Section 119.071(2)(p)1.c., F.S.

113 Section 119.071(2)(p)1.b., F.S.

114 Section 119.071(2)(p)1.d., F.S.

115 Section 119.071(2)(p)7., F.S.

116 Section 119.071(2)(o), F.S. The term “incident of mass violence” means an incident in which 4 or more people, not including the perpetrator, are severely injured or killed by an intentional and indiscriminate act of violence of another. The term “victim” means a person killed or injured during an incident of mass violence, not

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including the perpetrator. *And see* the discussion of Marsy's Law on p. 19.

117 Section 119.071(2)(m)1., F.S. *See Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office v. Sun-Sentinel Company, LLC*, 226 So. 3d 969 (Fla. 4th DCA 2017), in which the court applied the exemption to shield the identity of witnesses who observed a homicide on the highway and whose vehicle was hit by bullets fired by the perpetrator as the witnesses attempted to follow the suspect's car. The exemption sets forth circumstances where disclosure is authorized. For example, a criminal justice agency may disclose this information in the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.

118 AGO 77-125; Inf. Op. to Lymn, June 1, 1990. *And see* AGO 97-09.

119 Thus, criminal history record information shared with a public school district by the Federal Bureau of Investigation retains its character as a federal record to which only limited access is provided by federal law and is not subject to public inspection. AGO 99-01.

120 *See, e.g., Alvarez v. Reno*, 587 So. 2d 664 (Fla. 3d DCA 1991) (Goderich, J., specially concurring) (state attorney report and any other information revealing the existence or contents of sealed records is not a public record and cannot, under any circumstances, be disclosed to the public).

121 AGO 02-68.

122 *Id.* *And see* AGO 00-16.

123 Section 943.0585(4), F.S. *And see* ss. 943.0583(10)(a) and 943.0583(11)(a), F.S. (expunged criminal history record of human trafficking victim).

124 Section 943.059(4), F.S.

125 AGO 94-49.

126 AGO 96-05.

127 *See* AGO 93-60.

128 AGO 11-27. *And see* AGO 15-01 (no clear indication that the Legislature intended to include the sound of a person's voice as



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information protected from disclosure).

129 AGO 93-60.

130 AGO 95-48. *See also* Inf. Op. to Fernez, September 22, 1997 (while police department is not prohibited from entering into an agreement with the public to authorize access to its radio system, the department must maintain confidentiality of exempt personal information contained in “911” radio transmissions).

131 This statute is discussed on page 24.

132 *And see* s. 119.071(2)(d), F.S.

133 AGO 86-97. *And see* AGO 08-20 (s. 401.30[4], F.S., permits emergency medical services transportation licensee to release records of emergency calls including patient’s name, address, and pertinent medical information to local law enforcement agency that does not provide regulatory or supervisory responsibility over licensee).

134 Section 119.071(5)(j)1., F.S. The e-mail addresses and corresponding home, school, and other “watched addresses of concern” provided for participation in the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Offender Alert System come within the scope of this exemption. AGO 11-16. *And see* s. 119.0712(2)(d)1. and 2., F.S. (emergency contact information contained in a Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles motor vehicle record is confidential and exempt, and, without the express consent of the person to whom such emergency contact information applies, may be released only to law enforcement agencies for purposes of contacting those listed in the event of an emergency).

135 *See Timoney v. City of Miami Civilian Investigative Panel*, 917 So. 2d 885 (Fla. 3d DCA 2005). The court found that the city planned to use portions of the Plan for future events and the “language of [the exemption] leads us to believe that the legislature intended to keep such security information exempt after an immediate emergency passes.”

136 Section 252.355(4), F.S.

137 *Id.* *And see* page 37 relating to the “Persons with Disabilities Registry” authorized in s. 402.88, F.S.

138 Section 252.385(5), F.S. *See also* s. 119.071(5)(f), F.S., providing confidentiality for property, photographs and personal identifying

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information of an applicant for or participant in a federal, state, or local housing assistance program for disaster assistance for a presidentially declared disaster.

139 Section 119.071(5)(g), F.S.

140 *Id.*

141 Section 119.071(2)(r), F.S. *And see* s. 943.325(14), F.S., providing that the results of a DNA analysis and the comparison of analytic results shall be released only to criminal justice agencies as defined in s. 943.045, F.S., at the request of the agency. Otherwise, such information is confidential and exempt.

142 Section 119.071(4)(e), F.S.

143 *Id.*

144 *See* s. 985.04(7)(a), F.S., providing confidentiality for records in the custody of the department regarding children. *Cf. New York Times Company v. Florida Department of Juvenile Justice*, No. 03-46-CA (Fla. 2d Cir. Ct. March 20, 2003) (if a juvenile prosecuted as an adult is transferred to serve his or her sentence in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the department's records relating to that juvenile are not open to public inspection). *And see* s. 985.045(2), F.S., providing, with limited exceptions, for confidentiality of juvenile court records.

145 *See, e.g.,* Inf. Op. to Galbraith, April 8, 1992; and Inf. Op. to Wierzbicki, April 7, 1992. *And see* AGO 07-19, the sheriff's office is not authorized to reveal the names and addresses of the parents of the juvenile offender in a juvenile misdemeanor case when asked for in a public records request. *And see G.G. v. Florida Department of Law Enforcement*, 97 So. 3d 268, 274 (Fla. 1st DCA 2012) ("only the arrest records of those juveniles who the legislature has designated in s. 985.04[2] have lost their confidential status").

146 Section 985.11(1)(b), F.S.

147 AGO 96-80. *Cf. Barfield v. Orange County, Florida*, No. CI92-5913 (Fla. 9th Cir. Ct. August 4, 1992) (denying petitioner's request to inspect gang intelligence files compiled by the sheriff's office).

148 Section 985.11(3), F.S.

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149 AGO 95-19. Confidential information on juveniles arrested prior to October 1, 1994 is available by court order upon a showing of good cause. *Id.*

150 Section 985.04(2)(6), F.S.

151 Section 985.04(4)(a), F.S. *Cf.* s. 985.04(4)(d), F.S. (notification by Department of Juvenile Justice of the presence of a juvenile sex offender in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction and supervision of the department).

152 Section 943.053(3)(c), F.S. *Cf.* AGO 96-65 (subject of a juvenile offense record may authorize access to such records to others [such as a potential employer] by means of a release).

153 Section 985.053(3)(c)2. and 3., F.S.

154 *Id.* *And see* ss. 985.04(3) and 960.001(8), F.S., authorizing similar disclosures to victims. *Cf. Harvard v. Village of Palm Springs*, 98 So. 3d 645 (Fla. 4th DCA 2012) (authorization in s. 985.04[3], F.S., allowing release of juvenile offense report to victim is permissive not mandatory).

155 *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So. 2d 420 (Fla. 1979) (only the Legislature and not the judiciary can exempt attorney-client communications from Ch. 119, F.S.).

156 AGO 85-89. *Accord* AGO 00-07.

157 AGO 85-89.

158 *Id.*

159 AGO 91-75.

160 AGO 85-89.

161 *See, e.g., Lighbourne v. McCollum*, 969 So. 2d 326, 333 (Fla. 2007). *See also* AGO 91-75.

162 *See Sun-Sentinel Company v. City of Hallandale*, No. 95-13528(05) (Fla. 17th Cir. Ct. October 11, 1995). The court also said that the exemption now found at s. 768.28(16)(b), F.S., for risk management files did not apply.

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163 *City of North Miami v. Miami Herald Publishing Co.*, 468 So. 2d 218 (Fla. 1985).

164 *See State v. Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Miami, Inc.*, 582 So. 2d 1 (Fla. 4th DCA 1990); *Seminole County v. Wood*, 512 So. 2d 1000 (Fla. 5th DCA 1987); and *Lightbourne v. McCollum*, *supra* (rejecting a “continuing exemption” claim by the state).

165 *State v. Kokal*, 562 So. 2d 324 (Fla. 1990).

166 *See Walton v. Dugger*, 634 So. 2d 1059 (Fla. 1993) (state attorney not required to disclose information from a current file relating to a postconviction relief motion). The Florida Supreme Court, however, has noted the state’s obligation in a criminal case to “disclose any exculpatory document within its possession or to which it has access, even if such document is not subject to the public records law. *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963).” *Walton v. Dugger*, 634 So. 2d at 1062. *Accord Johnson v. Butterworth*, 713 So. 2d 985 (Fla. 1998).

167 Section 395.3025(4), (5), (7) and (8), F.S.

168 Section 456.057(7)(a), F.S. *See State v. Johnson*, 814 So. 2d 390 (Fla. 2002) (state attorney’s subpoena power under s. 27.04, F.S., cannot override notice requirements of s. 395.3025[4][d], F.S., which provides for disclosure of confidential patient records upon issuance of subpoena and upon proper notice to the patient or the patient’s legal representative).

169 *See* ss. 395.3025(7) (hospital patient records), and 456.057(11), F.S. (health care practitioner patient records).

170 *Church of Scientology Flag Service Org., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 97-688CI-07 (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. February 27, 1997).

171 *See* 381.004, F.S. Any person who violates the confidentiality provisions of s. 381.004, F.S., and s. 951.27, F.S., is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor. Section 381.004(5)(b), F.S. *And see* s. 384.287, F.S.

172 Section 402.88(1), F.S.

173 Section 402.88(4), F.S.

174 *Cf.* AGO 01-59 (owner of vehicle involved in a crash authorized to

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receive report).

175 Section 316.066(2)(b), F.S.

176 Section 316.066(2)(d), F.S. Reports may be released without the sworn statement to third-party vendors under contract with one or more insurers, but only if the conditions set forth in the statute are stated in the contract.

177 Section 316.066(2)(f), F.S.

178 *See* s. 316.066(3)(b)(c) and (d), F.S., for more information. In addition, s. 316.066(3)(e), F.S., provides a civil penalty for unauthorized disclosure.

179 Section 316.650(11)(b), F.S.

180 Section 316.650(11)(a), F.S.

181 *Id.*

182 *Cf.* AGO 10-10 (while DHSMV motor vehicle records are confidential in the hands of a law enforcement agency, to the extent information is taken from DHSMV records and used in preparing other records of a law enforcement agency or its agent, the confidentiality requirements of s. 119.0712(2)(b), F.S. do not reach those records created by subsequent users).

183 Section 119.0712(2)(a), F.S. *And see* s. 119.0712(2)(d), F.S., providing that the emergency contact information contained in a motor vehicle record is confidential. Section 119.0712(2)(c), F.S., provides an exemption for email addresses collected by DHSMV for motor vehicle and driver license transactions. Section 119.0712(2)(f), F.S., exempts secure login credentials held by DHSMV. *Cf.* s. 316.0777, F.S., providing an exemption for images and data containing or providing personal identifying information obtained through use of an automated license plate recognition system.

184 Section 539.003, F.S.

185 *Id.* *And see* AGO 01-51.

186 *See Michel v. Douglas*, 464 So. 2d 545 (Fla. 1985).

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187 AGO 94-75. *See also* AGO 15-10 (agency may not “seal” job applications or request that they be submitted as “sealed” records to foreclose public access).

188 AGO 94-54. *Accord* AGO 11-19.

189 AGO 92-80. *See also Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Associates*, 379 So. 2d 633 (Fla. 1980).

190 *See Michel v. Douglas*, 464 So. 2d 545, 546 (Fla. 1985).

191 *See, e.g., News-Press Publishing Company, Inc. v. Gadd*, 388 So. 2d 276, 278 (Fla. 2d DCA 1980).

192 *Buxton v. City of Plant City, Florida*, 871 F.2d 1037 (11th Cir. 1989). *See also Garcia v. Walder Electronics, Inc.*, 563 So. 2d 723 (Fla. 3d DCA 1990). *Cf. Cannon v. City of West Palm Beach*, 250 F.3d 1299, 1303 (11th Cir. 2001).

193 *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, 458 So. 2d 1075 (Fla. 1984) (automatic 48 hour delay unauthorized by Ch. 119, F.S.).

194 AGO 77-48.

195 *Mills v. Doyle*, 407 So. 2d 348, 350 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).

196 AGO 94-54.

197 Section 112.21(1), F.S.

198 *See Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Associates, Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633 (Fla. 1980), and AGO 77-48.

199 *Douglas v. Michel*, 410 So. 2d 936 (Fla. 5th DCA 1982), *questions answered and approved*, 464 So. 2d 545 (Fla. 1985).

200 Also, s. 112.532(4)(b), F.S., provides for confidentiality “[n]otwithstanding s. 112.533(5),” when a law enforcement officer or correctional officer is subject to disciplinary action consisting of suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal until such time as the employing law enforcement agency makes a final determination whether or not to issue a notice of disciplinary action consisting of suspension with loss of pay, demotion, or dismissal.

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201 Section 112.531(3), F.S.

202 AGO 93-61. A court has held that the complaint must be in writing in order for the confidentiality provisions in s. 112.533, F.S. to apply. *City of Delray Beach v. Barfield*, 579 So. 2d 315 (Fla. 4th DCA 1991). However, in a later case – *Fraternal Order of Police v. Rutherford*, 51 So. 3d 485, 488 (Fla. 1st DCA 2010) – the court held that a written complaint is not necessary to trigger confidentiality afforded by s. 112.532(4)(b), F.S., as that statute provides a broader confidentiality for ongoing investigations whenever a law enforcement or correctional officer faces possible dismissal, demotion, or suspension without pay until the investigating agency “completes or abandons its investigation.”

203 AGO 96-27.

204 *Morris Publishing Group LLC v. Thomason*, No. 16-2005-CA 7052 (4th Cir. Ct. October 14, 2004).

205 AGO 91-73.

206 *Id.* See s. 112.533(5)(b), F.S.

207 AGO 95-59. *Neumann v. Palm Beach County Police Benevolent Association*, 763 So. 2d 1181 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000).

208 AGO 95-59. Similarly, the exemption remains in effect if an agency schedules a pre-disciplinary determination meeting with an officer to hear and evaluate the officer’s side of the case because “[d]iscipline is not an accepted fact at this point.” *Palm Beach County Police Benevolent Association v. Neumann*, 796 So. 2d 1278, 1280 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001).

209 Section 112.533(5)(b), F.S. See *City of Delray Beach v. Barfield*, 579 So. 2d at 318.

210 *Palm Beach County Police Benevolent Association v. Neumann*, 796 So. 2d 1278 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001). And see AGO 91-73.

211 *Cf. City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So. 2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994 (exempt active criminal investigative information may be shared with another criminal justice agency for use in a simultaneous internal affairs investigation and retain its protected status)).

212 *Palm Beach County Police Benevolent Association v. Neumann*, *supra*.

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213 AGO 00-66.

214 AGO 96-05.

215 Section 112.533(4), F.S.

216 *Id.*

217 *See, e.g.*, AGO 03-60. *Cf.* AGO 97-62 (confidentiality requirements prevent the participation of a citizens' board in resolving a complaint made against a law enforcement officer until the officer's employing agency has made its initial findings).

218 *See Cooper v. Dillon*, 403 F. 3d 1208, 1218-1219 (11th Cir. 2005).

219 Section 112.215(7), F.S.

220 Section 17.076(5), F.S.

221 Section 112.0455(11), F.S. *See also* s. 112.0455(8)(l) and(t), F.S.

222 *See* AGO 98-38.

223 AGO 13-19. *Cf.* AGO 94-51 (city not authorized to delete or remove consent forms or records of disciplinary action relating to city employees' drug testing from personnel records when drug testing was not conducted pursuant to s. 440.102, F.S.).

224 *See* ss. 110.1091 (state employees), 125.585 (county employees), and 166.0444 (municipal employees), F.S.

225 *News-Press Publishing Company v. Wisher*, 345 So. 2d 646, 648 (Fla. 1977).

226 Section 119.071(1)(a), F.S. *See Dickerson v. Hayes*, 543 So. 2d 836, 837 (Fla. 1st DCA 1989) (applying exemption to portions of rating sheets used by promotion board which contained summaries of applicants' responses to oral examination questions where the oral questioning "was a formalized procedure with identical questions asked of each applicant [which] 'tested' the applicants' response both as to style and content"). *See also Rush v. High Springs, Florida*, 82 So. 3d 1108 (Fla. 1st DCA 2012), (city allowed to redact questions and answers from a pre-employment polygraph report).



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227 See *Dickerson v. Hayes*, *supra* at 837.

228 Section 119.071(1)(a), F.S. See AGO 76-210.

229 AGO 81-12.

230 Section 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S. *And see* s. 119.071(5)(i), F.S. (exemption for current or former federal prosecutors, subject to specified conditions).

231 Section 119.071(4)(d)1.a., F.S.

232 Section 119.071(4)(d)1c., F.S.

233 AGO 10-37. *And see* AGOs 90-50 and 96-57.

234 AGO 10-37.

235 AGO 90-50. *See also* AGO 08-24.

236 AGO 07-21.

237 *Id.*

238 AGO 90-50.

239 Inf. Op. to Reese, April 25, 1989. *And see* AGO 17-05 (county property appraiser authorized to disclose address of alleged violator of the local code to municipal code inspector seeking to provide statutory notice regarding the violation). *Cf. Henderson v. Perez*, 835 So. 2d 390, 392 (Fla. 2d DCA 2003) (trial court order compelling sheriff to produce exempt home addresses and photographs of 10 active law enforcement officers in a civil lawsuit filed by Perez predicated on his arrest, quashed because “Perez has not shown that the photographs and home addresses of the law enforcement officers are essential to the prosecution of his suit”).

240 Section 119.071(4)(d)3., F.S.

241 *Id.*

242 AGO 10-37.

243 *Id.*

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244 Inf. Op. to Laquidara, July 17, 2003.

245 See HB629, filed November 10, 2011.

246 AGO 10-37.

247 Inf. Op. to Amunds, June 8, 2012.

248 *Id.* See also AGOs 90-50 and 07-21. Cf. AGO 94-90 (statute did not preclude release of booking photographs of deputy who was not an undercover officer whose identity would otherwise be protected by s. 119.071[2][c], F.S.).

249 Section 119.071(4)(b)1., F.S. Such information may be disclosed if the person or the person's legal representative provides written permission or pursuant to court order. *Id.*

250 Section 760.50(5), F.S.

251 Sections 110.123(9) (state employees) and 112.08(7) (county or municipal employees). See AGOs 91-88, 94-78 and 94-51.

252 However, public school system employee payroll deduction records are confidential. Section 1012.31(3)(a)4., F.S. See AGO 09-11.

253 Section 121.031(5), F.S. "A person may view or copy any individual's retirement records at the Department of Management Services, one record at a time, or may obtain information by a separate written request for a named individual for which information is desired." *Id.*

254 *Palm Beach Newspapers, Inc. v. School Board of Palm Beach County*, No. 502007CA020000XXXXMB (Fla. 15th Cir. Ct. November 28, 2007).

255 *Lewis v. Schreiber*, No. 92-8005(03) (Fla. 17th Cir. Ct. June 12, 1992). Accord AGO 73-30.

256 See *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Associates*, 379 So. 2d 633 (Fla. 1980). Cf. s. 943.68(10)(a), F.S. (records held by a law enforcement agency relating to security or transportation services provided by the Department of Law Enforcement to the Governor or other specified persons as provided in ss. 943.68(1)(5) or (6), F.S., are exempt from disclosure requirements).

257 See AGO 15-02 (discussing exemption as applied to information

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regarding law enforcement officers of the city who are assigned to undercover duty and whose names appear on city personnel rosters). However, in *Ocala Star Banner Corporation v. McGhee*, 643 So. 2d 1196 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994), the court held that a police department should not have refused to release an entire police report that contained some information that could lead to the identity of an undercover person, when, without much difficulty, the name or initials and identification numbers of the undercover officer and that officer's supervisor could be taken out of the report and the remainder turned over to the newspaper. *Accord Christy v. Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office*, 698 So. 2d 1365 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997).

258 *See, e.g., Wisner v. City of Tampa Police Department*, 601 So. 2d 296 (Fla. 2d DCA 1992) (polygraph materials resulting from polygraph examination that citizen took in connection with a closed internal affairs investigation were public records); and *Downs v. Austin*, 522 So. 2d 931 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988).

259 *See Rush v. High Springs, Florida*, 82 So. 3d 1108 (Fla. 1st DCA 2012).

260 *See Dickerson v. Hayes, supra* at 837.

261 *See Cruz v. State*, 279 So. 3d 154 (Fla. 4th DCA 2019), finding that county jail visitation logs are public records and rejecting the defendant's argument that the names of jail visitors should be protected from disclosure.

262 *See Bryan v. State*, 753 So. 2d 1244 (Fla. 2000), in which the Florida Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of s. 945.10, F.S.

263 *Times Publishing Company v. Corrections Corporation of America*, No. 91-429 CA 01 (Fla. 5th Cir. Ct. December 4, 1991). *See also Prison Health Services, Inc. v. Lakeland Ledger Publishing Company*, 718 So. 2d 204 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998).

264 Section 119.071(3)(a), F.S.

265 *Id.* The exemption extends to such information concerning privately owned or leased property which is in the possession of an agency. *See* AGOs 01-75 and 93-86, and Inf. Op to Sherman July 2, 2018.

266 107 So. 3d 1231 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013).

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267 *Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority v. Post-Newsweek Stations, Orlando, Inc.*, 157 So. 3d 401 (Fla. 5th DCA 2015). And see AGO 15-06, relying on *Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority*, and applying the exemption to surveillance tapes from a security system for a public transit authority building. See also *Office of the State Attorney, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit v. Cable News Network, Inc.*, 251 So. 3d 205 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018), noting that the exemption applied to surveillance video from school security cameras, and affirming a trial court order finding good cause to release certain video, as authorized by the exception to the statutory confidentiality in s. 119.071(3)(a), F.S.

268 *Critical Intervention Services, Inc. v. City of Clearwater*, 908 So. 2d 1195, 1197 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005). Accord AGO 04-28.

269 Section 943.082(6), F.S. Any other information received through the reporting tool and held by the above agencies is exempt.

270 Section 1006.12(8), F.S. See also s. 1002.42(18) F.S. (individuals assigned as a safe-school officer at a private school) and s. 30.15, F.S. (information held by specified agencies that would identify whether a person has been certified to serve as a school guardian is exempt).

271 See also s. 119.071(4)(a), F.S. (social security numbers of current and former employees held by the employing agency are confidential and exempt from disclosure).

272 Section 119.071(5)(a)6.b., F.S.

273 See *Rameses, Inc. v. Demings*, 29 So. 3d 418 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010) (disclosure to criminal defendant of unredacted undercover police surveillance recordings does not destroy exemption in s. 119.071[2][d], F.S.; therefore, sheriff is only required to provide redacted recording in response to a public records request). Compare, *Executive Office of the Governor v. AHF MCO of Florida, Inc.*, 257 So. 3d 612 (Fla. 1st DCA 2018) (detailed schedule and travel plans of the Governor, including drive times and the times and location of the Governor's arrival and departure were covered by the s. 119.017(2)(d), exemption where an FDLE agent submitted an undisputed affidavit attesting their disclosure would reveal exempt surveillance information). See now s. 943.68(10) (a), F.S. (2023) (records held by a law enforcement agency relating to security or transportation services provided by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.68(1)(5) and (6), F.S., are exempt from disclosure requirements).

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274 See *Media General Operation, Inc. v. Feeney*, 849 So. 2d 3, 6 (Fla. 1st DCA 2003), rejecting the argument that redaction of telephone numbers for calls made in the course of official business could be justified because disclosure could result in “unreasonable consequences” to the persons called; *Morris Publishing Group LLC v. State*, 154 So. 3d 528, 532 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015) (“No one disputes” that phone recordings of telephone calls made by the defendant while incarcerated and provided in criminal discovery were public records); and AGO 12-07 (noting the public records status of telephone recordings made by police department in the usual course of business, and commenting that such public records would be subject to any applicable exemptions). Compare *Bent v. State*, 46 So. 3d 1047 (Fla. 4th DCA 2010) (recordings of personal telephone calls between minors in jail awaiting trial and third parties made by sheriff’s office are not public records when contents of phone calls do not involve criminal activity or security breach). And see, s. 119.071(5)(d) (all records supplied by a telecommunications company, as defined by s. 364.02, F.S., to an agency which contain the name, address, and telephone number of subscribers are confidential and exempt).

275 *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So. 2d 420, 425 (Fla. 1979). See also *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, 458 So. 2d 1075, 1078 (Fla. 1984) (the sole purpose of custodial supervision is to protect the records from alteration, damage, or destruction).

276 AGO 75-50.

277 Inf. Op. to Cook, May 27, 2011.

278 *Orange County v. Hewlings*, 152 So. 3d 812, 817 (Fla. 5th DCA 2014). Thus, an agency violated the Act when instead of complying with Hewlings’ “simple request” for records, it “chose to interpose the additional bureaucratic hurdles of forcing her to come to its offices, comb through the records, mark the records in a certain manner, wait for a written estimate of costs, then, after paying the costs, wait again for the records to be mailed to her.” *Id.*

279 *Douglas v. Michel*, 410 So. 2d 936, 938 (Fla. 5th DCA 1982), questions answered and approved, 464 So. 2d 545 (Fla. 1985).

280 *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, *supra* at 1077.

281 AGO 05-12.

282 Inf. Op. to Cook, May 27, 2011

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283 AGO 75-175.

284 *Salvadore v. City of Stuart*, No. 91-812 CA (Fla. 19th Cir. Ct. December 17, 1991).

285 *Curry v. State*, 811 So. 2d 736, 742 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002). *See also Timoney v. City of Miami Civilian Investigative Panel*, 917 So. 2d 885, 886n.3 (Fla. 3d DCA 2005).

286 Inf. Op. to Cook, May 27, 2011.

287 *See ss. 817.568 and 817.569, F.S.*

288 *Microdecisions, Inc. v. Skinner*, 889 So. 2d 871, 875 (Fla. 2d DCA 2004).

289 The custodian or a person having custody of public records may designate another officer or employee of the agency to permit the inspection and copying of public records, but must disclose the identity of the designee to the person requesting records. Section 119.07(1)(b), F.S.

290 *Mintus v. City of West Palm Beach*, 711 So. 2d 1359, 1361 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998).

291 *Id. Cf. Siegmeister v. Johnson*, 240 So. 3d 70 (Fla. 1st DCA 2018), in which the court rejected the requester's claim that he was entitled to view the records at the office of an assistant state attorney in Lake City when office policy required that the records be sent to the state attorney's main office in Live Oak to be reviewed for exemptions. The court reasoned that the assistant state attorney "couldn't have, for instance, simply handed over the records on the spot" when the requester asked for them in Lake City because both the "[Public Records] Act and office policy" required that the records "be reviewed for exempt information by the public records custodian (who was also responsible for supervising the record inspection and copying process)" as provided in s. 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

292 Section 119.07(1)(c), F.S.

293 *Id. See also SDE Media LLC v. City of Doral*, 25 FL.W. Supp 243a (Fla. 11th Cir. May 5, 2017) (city violated the Public Records Act by "misrepresenting to SDE Media LLC that all responsive records had been located and produced when, in fact [the city] knew that a good faith search had not been made and that additional responsive records may

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not have been produced”). *And see Raydient LLC v. Nassau County, Florida*, No. 2019-CA-000054 (Fla. 4th Cir. Ct. August 24, 2021) (“If public agency employees and officials transact public business on their privately-owned accounts or devices, then the agency has an affirmative duty in response to public records requests to do what is reasonably necessary to promptly retrieve any public documents from those employees or officials”).

294 Section 119.01(1), F.S.

295 *Wootton v. Cook*, 590 So. 2d 1039, 1040 (Fla. 1st DCA 1991).

296 AGO 86-69.

297 464 So. 2d 1330, 1332 (Fla. 2d DCA 1985).

298 *See* AGO 92-38.

299 *See Doe v. DeSantis*, 49 FL.W. D1260a (Fla. 1st DCA June 12, 2024) and *Woodard v. State*, 885 So. 2d 444, 446 (Fla. 4th DCA 2004) (records custodian must furnish copies of records when the person requesting them identifies the portions of the record with sufficient specificity to permit the custodian to identify the record and forwards the statutory fee). (e.s.).

300 *See Dade Aviation Consultants v. Knight Ridder, Inc.*, 800 So. 2d 302, 305n.1 (Fla. 3d DCA 2001) (“There is no requirement in the Public Records Act that requests for records must be in writing”).

301 *See Sullivan v. City of New Port Richey*, No. 86-1129CA (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. May 22, 1987), *per curiam affirmed*, 529 So. 2d 1124 (Fla. 2d DCA 1988), noting that a requester’s failure to complete a city form required for access to documents did not authorize the custodian to refuse to honor the request to inspect or copy public records.

302 AGOs 92-38 and 91-76, and Informal Opinion to Cook, May 27, 2011. *See also Bevan v. Wanicka*, 505 So. 2d 1116 (Fla. 2d DCA 1987).

303 *Chandler v. City of Greenacres*, 140 So. 3d 1080, 1085 (Fla. 4th DCA 2014).

304 *Id. Cf. Consumer Rights, LLC v. Union County, Florida*, 159 So. 3d 882, 886 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015) (“We know of no law that requires a governmental entity to provide public records to a generic email address,

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at least not until such time as it is made clear that the address belongs to a person”).

305 Section 119.07(1)(a) and (4), F.S.

306 *Bivens v. Tony*, 368 So. 3d 16 (Fla. 4th DCA 2023).

307 AGO 92-38.

308 *Wootton v. Cook*, 590 So. 2d 1039 (Fla. 1st DCA 1991). *See also* AGO 08-29 (agency not required to create list in response to request for information).

309 *Wootton v. Cook*, *supra*. *See also* *Woodard v. State*, 885 So. 2d 444, 445n.1 (Fla. 4th DCA 2004), remanding a case for further proceedings where the custodian forwarded only information relating to the statutory fee schedule rather than the total copying cost of the requested records. *Cf. Gilliam v. State*, 996 So. 2d 956 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008) (clerk, as custodian of judicial records, had a legal duty to respond to Gilliam’s request for information regarding costs).

310 *Seigle v. Barry*, 422 So. 2d 63, 66 (Fla. 4th DCA 1982).

311 AGO 97-39.

312 *Seigle v. Barry*, 422 So. 2d at 66-67.

313 Section 119.01(2)(f), F.S.

314 Section 119.07(2)(c), F.S.

315 Section 119.01(2)(f).

316 AGO 91-61. *See also* *Miami-Dade County v. Professional Law Enforcement Association*, 997 So. 2d 1289 (Fla. 3d DCA 2009) (fact that pertinent information may exist in more than one format is not a basis for exemption or denial of the request).

317 *Lake Shore Hospital Authority v. Lilker*, 168 So. 3d 332 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015).

318 Section 119.07(1)(c), F.S.

319 *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, 458 So. 2d 1075, 1078 (Fla. 1984).



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320 *Id.* See also *Lake Shore Hospital Authority v. Lilker*, 168 So. 3d 332 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015) (agency not authorized to automatically delay production by imposing a 24-hour notice requirement).

321 *Tribune Company v. Cannella*, 458 So. 2d at 1078.

322 AGO 96-55.

323 *Consumer Rights, LLC v. Union County*, 159 So. 3d 882, 885 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015). Compare *Florida Agency for Health Care Administration v. Zuckerman, Spaeder, LLP*, 221 So. 3d 1260, 1264 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017) (trial court abused its discretion by requiring health care agency to produce a large number of public records within 48 hours when the records could not be reviewed for redaction of exempt information within this “compressed time period”; trial court also erred by requiring the agency to produce the records prior to the requester’s payment of the agency’s invoices associated with production of the records).

324 See *Lake Shore Hospital Authority v. Lilker*, 168 So. 3d 332 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015), in which the court invalidated an agency policy that restricted public records inspection to the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 am, Monday through Friday with 24-hour advance notice.

325 Inf. Op. to Riotte, May 21, 1990. See also AGO 81-12.

326 *Id.*

327 See Inf. Op. to Worch, June 15, 1995.

328 *The Tribune Company v. Hardee Memorial Hospital*, No. CA-91-370 (Fla. 10th Cir. Ct. August 19, 1991) (confidentiality provision in a settlement agreement which resolved litigation against a public hospital did not remove the document from the Public Records Act).

329 18 So. 3d 1201, 1207 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009).

330 See also *City of Pinellas Park, Florida v. Times Publishing Company*, No. 00-008234CI-19 (Fla. 6th Cir. Ct. January 3, 2001) (“there is absolutely no doubt that promises of confidentiality [given to employees who were asked to respond to a survey] do not empower the Court to depart from the public records law”). Cf. *WPTV-TV v. State*, 61 So. 3d 1191 (Fla. 5th DCA 2011) (trial court may not require media to enter into confidentiality agreement in order to receive advance notice of information relating to jury selection in criminal case).

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331 See *Browning v. Walton*, 351 So. 2d 380 (Fla. 4th DCA 1977) (city cannot refuse to allow inspection of records containing the names and addresses of city employees who filled out forms requesting that city maintain the confidentiality of all material in their personnel files).

332 See *Sepro Corporation v. Florida Department of Environmental Protection*, 839 So. 2d 781 (Fla. 1st DCA 2003) (private party cannot render public records exempt from disclosure merely by designating as confidential the material it furnishes to a state agency). *And see Hill v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 701 So. 2d 1218 (Fla. 1st DCA 1997).

333 See *Tober v. Sanchez*, 417 So. 2d 1053 (Fla. 3d DCA 1982) (officer charged with maintenance of records may not transfer actual physical custody of records to county attorney and thereby avoid compliance with request for inspection under Ch. 119).

334 *Chandler v. City of Sanford*, 121 So. 3d 657, 660 (Fla. 5th DCA 2013).

335 *Wallace v. Guzman*, 687 so. 2d 1351 (Fla. 3d DCA 1997).

336 No. 93-1701 (Fla. 2d Cir. Ct. May 19, 1994).

337 *And see Wisner v. City of Tampa Police Department*, 601 So. 2d 296 (Fla. 2d DCA 1992) (city may not allow private entity to maintain physical custody of public records [polygraph chart used in internal investigation] “to circumvent the public records chapter”).

338 Section 119.07(1)(f), F.S. See *Weeks v. Golden*, 764 So. 2d 633 (Fla. 1st DCA 2000).

339 *Jones v. Miami Herald Media Company*, 198 So. 3d 1143 (Fla. 1st DCA 2016). See also *Dettelbach v. Department of Business and Professional Regulation*, 261 So. 3d 676 (Fla. 1st DCA 2018)

340 719 So. 2d 19, 21 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998).

341 AGO 06-04. See also s. 119.071(2)(c), F.S., providing that a request made by a law enforcement agency to inspect or copy a public record that is in the custody of another agency and the custodian’s response to the request, and any information that would identify whether a law enforcement agency has requested or received that public record are exempt from disclosure during the period in which the information

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constitutes active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information.

342 *See Ocala Star Banner Corp. v. McGhee*, 643 So. 2d 1196 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994) (city may redact confidential identifying information from police report but must produce the rest for inspection). *See also* AGO 99-52 (the fact that an agency believes that it would be impractical or burdensome to redact confidential information from its records does not excuse noncompliance with the mandates of the Public Records Act); *Florida Agency for Health Care Administration v. Zuckerman Spaeder, LLP*, 221 So. 3d 1260 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017) (noting agency's statutory duty to redact confidential information).

343 *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA). *But see Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida Inc. v. Doe*, 612 So. 2d 549 (Fla. 1992) (public's right of access to pretrial criminal discovery materials must be balanced against a nonparty's constitutional right to privacy).

344 AGO 85-03.

345 *See State ex rel. Davis v. McMillan*, 38 So. 666 (Fla. 1905). *See also* AGOs 84-03 and 76-34 (only those fees or charges which are authorized by statute may be imposed upon an individual seeking access to public records).

346 *See Board of County Commissioners of Highlands County v. Colby*, 976 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008).

347 AGO 00-11.

348 *Id.*

349 *Id.*

350 Section 119.07(4)(a)2., FS.

351 Section 119.07(4)(c), FS.

352 Section 119.07(4)(a)3., FS.

353 Section 119.011(1), FS.

354 Section 119.07(4)(b), FS.

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355 *Board of County Commissioners of Highlands County v. Colby*, 976 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008).

356 *See* AGOs 92-38 and 90-07.

357 *Florida Institutional Legal Services, Inc. v. Florida Department of Corrections*, 579 So. 2d 267 (Fla. 1st DCA 1991). *And see* *Board of County Commissioners of Highlands County v. Colby*, 976 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008), approving a county’s similar formula for calculating its special service charge. However, these cases do not “require” an agency to assess the special service charge after 15 minutes of labor. For example, the Attorney General’s Office has chosen to not assess the special service charge until the time involved to produce requested public records exceeds 30 minutes.

358 *Carden v. Chief of Police*, 696 So. 2d 772, 773 (Fla. 2d DCA 1996).

359 *Id.*

360 Section 119.011(9), F.S.

361 AGO 88-23.

362 AGO 99-41.

363 AGO 84-81.

364 *See Florida Institutional Legal Services v. Florida Department of Corrections*, 579 So. 2d at 269. *And see Agency for Health Care Administration v. Zuckerman Spaeder, LLP*, 221 So. 3d 1260 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017), noting that prior court decisions as well as the language in s. 119.07(4), F.S., dictate that the requester, who had submitted several voluminous public records requests for records which included confidential information “should be required to pay for the cost of searching, review, and redaction of exempted information prior to production”.

365 *City of St. Petersburg v. Dorchester Holdings, LLC*, 331 So. 3d 799 (Fla. 2d DCA 2021).

366 976 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008). *See also Trout v. Boucher*, 205 So. 3d 876 (Fla. 4th DCA 2016) (supervisor of elections not required to charge the lowest hourly rate of the employee capable of doing the work needed to comply with Trout’s request to inspect ballots in accordance

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with s. 119.07[5], FS., because s. 119.07[4][d] allows the agency to charge the labor cost of the personnel that is “actually incurred” by the agency where extensive assistance is required).

367 *Id.* Also, an agency is not *required* to add employee benefits to the charge; for example, as a matter of policy, the Attorney General’s Office does not include employee benefits in the calculation of the special service charge.

368 *Id.*

369 *See Wootton v. Cook*, 590 So. 2d 1039, 1040 (Fla. 1st DCA 1991), stating that if a requester “identifies a record with sufficient specificity to permit [the agency] to identify it *and forwards the appropriate fee*, [the agency] must furnish by mail a copy of the record.” (e.s.)

370 *Morris Publishing Group, LLC v. State*, 154 So. 3d 528, 534 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015). “The reasonableness of a policy and its application – based on the facts in a particular case – guides whether an abuse of discretion is shown.” 154 So. 3d at 534. *And see City of St. Petersburg v. Dorchester Holdings, LLC*, 331 So. 3d 799 (Fla. 2d DCA 2021) (trial court erred in holding that City’s prepayment request constitutes an unlawful interference with requester’s right of access to public records).

371 *Board of County Commissioners of Highlands County v. Colby*, 976 So. 2d 31 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008).

372 995 So. 2d 1027 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008). *See also Agency for Health Care Administration v. Zuckerman Spaeder, LLP*, 221 So. 3d 1260 (Fla. 1st DCA 2017).

373 *Smith v. State*, 335 So. 3d 795 (Fla. 2d DCA 2022).

374 *Wootton v. Cook*, *supra*. *See also Woodard v. State*, 885 So. 2d 444 (Fla. 4th DCA 2004), remanding a case for further proceedings where the custodian forwarded only information relating to the statutory fee schedule rather than the total cost to copy the requested records.

375 *Herskovitz v. Leon County*, No. 98-22 (Fla. 2d Cir. Ct. June 9, 1998). *And see Miami Dade College v. Nader + Museau I, LLLP*, 373 So. 3d 10 (Fla. 3d DCA 2022) (trial court properly denied agency’s requested fees after production because the agency had failed to provide the requester with an estimate of the anticipated costs to fulfill the records or an invoice prior to production, nor did the parties agree in advance to the charges).

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376 *Id.*

377 *See Roesch v. State*, 633 So. 2d 1, 3 (Fla. 1993) (indigent inmate not entitled to receive copies of public records free of charge nor to have original state attorney files mailed to him in prison; prisoners are “in the same position as anyone else seeking public records who cannot pay” the required costs). *And see State, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services v. Southpointe Pharmacy*, 636 So. 2d 1377, 1382n.7 (Fla. 1st DCA 1994) (indigent person “is not relieved by his indigency” from paying statutory costs to obtain public records); *and City of Miami Beach v. Public Employees Relations Commission*, 937 So. 2d 226 (Fla. 3d DCA 2006)(labor union must pay charges stipulated in Ch. 119, F.S.).

378 AGO 90-81.

379 AGO 85-03. *See also* AGO 89-93 (city not authorized to sell copies of its growth management book for \$35.00 each when the actual cost to reproduce the book is \$15.10 per copy; city is limited to charging only the costs authorized by Ch. 119, F.S.).

380 AGO 99-41.

381 AGO 90-07.

382 *Inf. Op. to Sugarman*, September 5, 1997. *Cf. Cone & Graham, Inc. v. State*, No. 97-4047 (Fla. 2d Cir. Ct. October 7, 1997) (an agency’s decision to “archive” older e-mail messages on tapes so that they could not be retrieved or printed without a systems programmer was analogous to an agency’s decision to store records off-premises in that the agency rather than the requester must bear the costs for retrieving the records).

383 AGO 88-23.

384 AGO 99-41.

385 *Id.*

386 AGO 02-37.

387 *Id. Accord* AGO 13-03.

388 AGO 86-83.

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389 For example, AGO 03-57 advised that persons who are authorized by statute to obtain confidential autopsy photographs should be provided copies in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act, i.e., s. 119.07(4), F.S. The medical examiner is not authorized to charge a fee that exceeds those charges. *Id.*

390 Section 321.23(2)(a), F.S., provides that the fee to obtain a copy of a crash report from the department is \$10.00 per copy. A copy of a homicide report is \$25 per copy. Section 321.23(2)(b), F.S. Separate charges are provided for photographs. Section 321.23(2)(d), F.S.

391 *Villarreal v. State*, 687 So. 2d 256 (Fla. 1st DCA 1996)(improper to order agency to produce records before it has had an opportunity to comply).

392 *See ss. 119.12(1)(2) and (3), F.S. See Roldan v. City of Hallandale Beach*, 361 So. 3d 348 (Fla. 4th DCA 2023) (s. 119.12(1), F.S., requires a separate written notice before a public records lawsuit is filed in order to obtain attorney's fees; a written public records request to the agency custodian is not sufficient).

393 *Cf. s. 838.022(1)(b), F.S.* (unlawful for a public servant or public contractor, to knowingly and intentionally obtain a benefit for any person or to cause unlawful harm to another, by concealing, covering up, destroying, mutilating, or altering any official record or official document, except as authorized by law or contract, or causing another person to perform such an act).

394 Section 119.021(1)(a), F.S.

395 Section 119.021(1)(b), F.S.

396 AGO 93-16.

397 *Id.*

398 *See Maxwell v. Pine Gas Corporation*, 195 So. 2d 602 (Fla. 4th DCA 1967) (state, county, and municipal records are not the personal property of a public officer); and AGO 98-59 (records in the files of the former city attorney which were made or received in carrying out her duties as city attorney and which communicate, perpetuate, or formalize knowledge constitute public records and are required to be turned over to her successor).

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399 Section 119.021(2)(b), F.S. *See generally* Chs. 1B-24 and 1B-26, Florida Administrative Code.

400 AGO 94-75. *See also* AGOs 09-19 (city must follow public records retention schedules established by law for information on its Facebook page which constitutes a public record); 96-34 (e-mail messages are subject to statutory limitations on destruction of public records).

401 AGO 93-86. *See* s. 119.021, F.S.

402 *See* AGOs 96-34 (emails) 09-19 (messages posted on city Facebook page). *See also* *Raydient LLC v. Nasseau County, Florida*, No. 2019-CA-000054 (Fla. 4th Cir. Ct. August 24, 2021), finding that the “routine and indiscriminate destruction of text messages” by county officials and employees, regardless of the content of each message, violated the Public Records Act.

403 Section 119.07(1)(h), F.S.

404 AGO 04-51. *Accord* Inf. Op. to Blair, August 24, 2011 (evidence that constitutes a public record may be destroyed only in accordance with retention schedules established by the division and noting that the division has adopted a General Records Schedule GS2 for law enforcement agencies).

405 Inf. Op. to Blair, August 24, 2011.

406 AGO 18-04.



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## INDEX

Annuities for public employees .....	40
Applications for employment .....	40-41
Arrest reports, see also criminal investigative and intelligence information.....	5-15
Attorney records .....	34-36
Attorney fees in open government cases.....	71
Autopsy and death records .....	15-16, 77
Baker Act reports.....	16
Bank account numbers.....	16
Bids.....	17
Body camera recordings.....	17
Building plans.....	52
Child abuse victims.....	21-22
Collective bargaining agreements, effect on Public Records Act.....	40
Complaints against employees.....	41-43
Computer and electronic records.....	1-3, 52-53, 54
Confessions .....	17
Confidential informants .....	18
Confidentiality agreements .....	62-63
Credit card account numbers.....	16

---

Crime victim information, generally .....	18-25
Crime victim solicitation .....	23
Criminal history information .....	25-26, 33
Criminal intelligence and investigative information .....	5-15
Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.....	27
Criminal penalties for violation of Public Records Act.....	72
Custodian of records, role of.....	55-56
Cybersecurity .....	52-53
Death sentence execution personnel, identification information.....	50
Deposit, authority to require for public records .....	68
Direct deposit records .....	44
Disability registry .....	37
Disaster Assistance.....	29
Domestic violence victims.....	19-20
Drafts and notes, generally .....	1-2
Driver license number.....	37-39
Drug test results .....	44
Duplicate records.....	74
E-mail communications .....	2
Emergency records, generally .....	27-29
Emergency medical services, call records.....	27-28
Emergency response plans .....	29

---

---

Employee assistance (drug or substance abuse) program.....	44
Employee evaluations .....	44
Examinations for licensure, certification or employment .....	45
Facebook.....	3
Fees to obtain public records .....	64-71
Fingerprints and genetic genealogy investigative records ....	29-30
Forensic behavioral health evaluations .....	30
Geolocation Information .....	30
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Department of.....	37-39, 71
Home addresses, telephone numbers of law enforcement personnel.....	45-48
Homicide victims and witnesses.....	24-25
Human trafficking victims .....	7
Juvenile offender records, generally.....	30-33
Law enforcement officers, investigations of.....	41-43
Law enforcement personnel, personal information .....	45-48
Marsy's Law .....	7, 19
Medical and patient records.....	36-37, 48-49
Motor vehicle crash reports, access .....	37-38
Motor vehicle crash reports, fees.....	71
Out of state records .....	15, 25-26
Overbroad public records request .....	57

---

---

Pawnbroker records.....	39
Polygraph records.....	50
Prison records.....	50-51
Privacy, relationship to public records act .....	39, 64
Private entities, application of public records act .....	5, 51, 70
Purpose of public records request .....	55
Resumes.....	40-41
Retiree lists .....	49
Safe-school officers.....	52
Salary records.....	49
Sealed and expunged records.....	25-26
Security system alarm records.....	51-52
Security system plans .....	51
Security surveillance videos .....	51
Sexual offense victims.....	19-20, 21-22
Social security numbers .....	53
Stalking victims.....	19-20
Stolen property.....	20
Substance abuse commitment records.....	16
Suicide Records.....	15, 24-25
Surveillance techniques, procedures, personnel.....	53

---

---

Telephone records .....	53
Text messages .....	3
Time for response .....	60-62
Travel records .....	49
Undercover officers.....	50
Victim information.....	18-25
Written public records request, authority to require .....	57-58

